THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 48

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

CAPE TO CAIRO HIKERS BEAT RECORD BY CAR

Two Australians Cover 7060 Miles Through 'Dark' Continent in 15½ Months

DESERTS AND FLOODS MARK EARLY STAGES

Undisturbed Haunts of Jungle Beasts Penetrated in Trek Through Uncharted Tracts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Two young Australians, R. A. Monson and J. Hunter Wilson, have just completed a trek through the African continent from Cape Town to Cairo, a distance of 7060 miles, on foot, taking 15½ months, beating the record set by the Court-Treatt expedition, which in 1925 did the same trip by car in 16 months.

Mr. Monson tramped alone up to Mersina on the Limpopo river north of the Transvaal, doing the 100 miles to Johannesburg in 35 days, after which he was joined by Mr. Wilson. How the two thereafter pushed through territory flooded with the tropical rain season, through densely wooded mountains and through the jungle haunts of elephant, lion and crocodile, is described by Mr. Monson, who says in part:

"We left Mersina together on Nov. 13, heading for Buluwayo across a thinly populated stretch of country, where the shadeless mopani bush was the only form of vegetation. It was before the rains and the land was baked to furnace heat by a blazing tropical sun that frequently sent the temperature up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. We traveled without transport of any kind. Each had an automatic rifle, ammunition, water-bottles and a pack contining provisions. We also had of course a billy-can, the Australian's inevitable camp utensil, used for boiling water and cooking meat. Every day of that journey was an ordeal. Apart from a few habitations along the route, water was only to be had by digging for it in dried up riverbeds. We were thankful when we reached the better country to the east of Buluwayo.

In the Flood Season

"At this point we were on the brink of the unknown. We had decided to avoid the beaten track north, by way of the famous Victoria Falls, and save time by heading into an uninhabited forest region. This region was intersected by numerous rivers, tributaries of the mighty Zambesi, and roamed over by elephant, buffalo and antelope. We could obtain little information and no use-

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British Envoy in Yemen for Pact Talk With Ruler

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Negotiations between the British Government and the Imam Yahia ruler of Yemen will be renewed with the arrival in Yemen of Colonel Jacob, whose immediate object, according to Arab sources, is to negotiate an Anglo-Yemen agreement, particularly over the status of nine minor emirates in the vicinity of Aden, which are under the Aden protectorate. These emirs always seemed to prefer British protection and subsidies to the alleged despotism of the Imam. Colonel Jacob, it is believed, has brought from London proposals which should go a long way toward satisfying the ruler of Yemen.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Colonel Jacob is one of the few Europeans who has ever penetrated into the interior of the mysterious country of Yemen — the Arabia Felix of Antiquity. He was taken prisoner near Hodeida shortly after the end of the World War, but was allowed almost complete liberty, and passed the time teaching his captor's football.

The Imam entertained him at Sanaa, capital of the country, for three months, during which time Colonel Jacob tried without success to arrange terms of settlement of the dispute between him and the British Government.

Colonel Jacob told the Monitor representative that he had great admiration for his captor-host, who in his opinion was an ideal ruler on the patriarchal line, a ripe Arab scholar conversant with every movement of the political world of Europe and Asia. The people of Yemen, Colonel Jacob said, were hospitable and the climate was temperate. Contrary to usage in many Moslem countries, women go unveiled in the country districts and mix freely with the men. The dress of the latter is a sort of a kilt reaching to the knees. Exposed parts of the body are generally painted indigo as a protection against the cold, which is often severe in the mountains, though Yemen is only 15 to 20 degrees north of the equator.

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Reparations Agreement Welcomed by Rumania

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bucharest

THE Rumanian Government and public are gratified over the outcome of the Hague reparations conference, especially in resolving differences with Hungary and Bulgaria which have so long impeded mutually beneficial relationships.

It is forecast that as a result eastern Europe and the Balkans face a brighter future.

Press Applauds Hague Accord on Reparations

Central European Issues Considered Settled and Peace Advanced

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The Hague agreement on central European problems, unsettled since the peace treaties, is heartily welcomed throughout this part of Europe. The settlement affects all states formerly part of or in close relations with the former Austro-Hungarian Empire since the previous uncertainty prevented normal recovery.

Financially, the possibility of being saddled with certain debts in the future, either in regard to reparations claims, claims for past administrative measures, or arising from Hungarian landowners' appeals against land appropriation in succession states, seriously affected budgets and general economic development.

Politically this disquietude was expressed in increased armaments and desire for closer alliance with certain great powers by states which were apprehensive that an unsatisfactory solution might some day be forced upon them.

In general the central European press comments on the signing of the Hague protocol as the most important step toward permanent peace taken since the World War and the aid given by the great powers in this solution is much appreciated.

To Austria the settlement means that reparation debts are canceled and that it is freed from the financial control of the great powers. The latter have hitherto had final decision when this state needed a foreign loan but Austria is now controlled only by the powers guaranteeing a League of Nations loan to which lasts until 1943, when the whole loan will have been paid off.

The way is now clear for floating an international loan of $100,000,000 which is needed for new public works to alleviate unemployment. Recent investments have been financed from current revenues, but only at the expense of high taxation, which is a heavy burden on business. Beneficial changes, especially in lower taxation, are now expected.

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober, received a great ovation in which all parties joined on his return. From the viewpoint of internal politics his success at The Hague means a decided gain for the policy of conciliation and compromise.

'Historical Day for State,' Hungarian Papers Declare

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The majority of Hungarian newspapers describe the Hague settlement as a historical day for this state. They welcome the fact that the great powers have at last appreciated Hungary's inability to pay reparations and the justice of its attitude in the struggle of Hungarian "optants" with Rumania over land expropriation. Steady improvement in Hungary's relations, both to the great powers and the Little Entente is expected as a result of the agreement.

From now on Hungary has complete financial independence in floating foreign loans and all matters arising from the peace treaties are in process of liquidation. One of the first actions of the Bank of International Settlements will be financial payments on Hungarian optants' claims in the form of credit until such time as Hungary is able to repay them. Hungary also expects help of the powers in floating a state loan of which its agriculture and general credit situation are badly in need.

Mellon Urges That Enforcement Go Under Department of Justice

Both He and Dr. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, Agree That It Should Result in More Efficient Administration

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, appearing before the House Committee on Expenditures for Executive Departments, related in formal statements their advocacy of the proposal to transfer the federal dry law enforcement agency from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice on the ground of increased efficiency in administration.

The Treasury Chief conveyed his views in a short prepared paper which he read to the committee. The substance of his remarks was that the prohibition bureau as a part of the Department of Justice is to be known as the bureau of narcotics and industrial alcohol, and that the Williamson bill which authorizes the contemplated transfer solves, in his judgment, the problem of administering the industrial alcohol permit system "by vesting in the Department of Justice a full measure of joint control (with the Treasury Department) over the issuance of permits and the making of regulations."

Briefly questioned as to the likelihood of this joint control causing difficulties between the two departments in the future, and the desirability of including legislation in the bill to deal with such a contingency, Mr. Mellon expressed himself as confident that no such problems would arise.

Pressed more vigorously by several wet members of the committee, John C. Shafer (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, and James T. Igoe (D.), Representative from Illinois, as to what he thought of prohibition, whether it had been enforced by the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

DIRECT ACTION NEEDED TO WIN FILM REFORMS

Persons of Taste Urged to Swell Ranks of Those Writing to Players

This is the second article of a series on "How to Obtain Quality in Motion Pictures?" which will include a report of the meeting of the National Board of Review.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hand in hand with the need of supporting worthy motion pictures goes the necessity for making effective protest against tendencies that make certain photoplays unworthy of the support of those who recognize the great potentialities for good that lie within the films as a medium for mass entertainment and culture.

One great existing restraint is the censorship exercised in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The producers know very well what they can and what they cannot do to "get by" the censorship boards in these two states and the police censorships exercised in Chicago, New York and Boston.

There is another side to censorship than its hampering of "free speech," which is the favorite plea of opponents to censorship. Censorship, as will be admitted by tolerant persons who do not accept it as a sound fundamental proposition, does have a certain restraining influence upon the ignorance or cupidity that would stoop to any meanness of commercial procedure to make pocketbooks a little fatter. Censorship means a step forward in the progress of civilization, not a step backward.

Substitute for Cleverness

One of the most enlightened considerations ever given to this matter of motion picture censorship was written by Col. Jason S. Joy in the course of a studio letter to all the executives and writers of the Hollywood film colony in 1927. In this letter Colonel Joy points out the wisdom of avoiding irritating further the element among the people who are conscious of the motion picture as a social force as well as an entertainment medium.

He points out that objections are always raised to vulgar incidents that are introduced in films to give them a "kick" and that have no essential bearing on the course of the story. He argues with fine conclusiveness that this use of vulgarity is always a confession of lack of cleverness—that vulgarity indeed, is usually a substitute for cleverness and an unsatisfactory substitute.

All the existing censorships are powerless to prevent vulgarity of several objectionable and even vicious sorts from reaching the screen. Ingenious ways have been found for observing the letter of censorship while evading its spirit. Thus this season has witnessed the achievement of a record attendance at one of New York's largest theaters by a film that also breaks the record for vulgarity, by using implication rather than literal statements.

Later Attendance Decreased

Here some people will say that this incident proves that the majority of persons in an audience want vul-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

MASSACHUSETTS TAX HEAD TELLS OF GOAL SOUGHT

Reports Progress in Aim to Free Corporations of Double Taxation

Elimination of double taxation of corporations is the purpose of a special committee recently appointed by the National Tax Association, according to Henry P. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner and New England's sole representative on the committee. The initial step, Mr. Long stated, is to devise a plan fair to all concerned, and then proceed to gain legislation in favor of it in all states.

The committee will proceed along lines similar to those adopted by the group which succeeded in almost totally eliminating the double inheritance tax. That group took its first step by revising tax laws of Pennsylvania. That was considered the initial move toward eliminating double-inheritance taxation which has resulted in 39 states falling in line and paving the way for the present advance against double taxation of corporations.

"In the end," Mr. Long said, "it is hoped that the campaign toward reciprocal taxation will result in general uniformity in taxation throughout the country. That, of course, is looking a long way ahead for I expect the study and investigation required before we can expect to eliminate double-taxation of corporations will take at least four to five years. It took four years to secure legislation in favor of stopping the double inheritance tax in 39 states.

"A manufacturing plant in one state with branches in several other states now pays taxes on its business as a whole to the state in which it is incorporated. It also pays taxes on its business in other states to those states in which its branches are located. Thus, the business it does outside of its home state, is subject to taxation twice. This is of advantage to the states which do a great deal of importing. We expect, therefore, the strongest support for our move-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Strike Prevention Program Announced

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—The attention of the construction world was attracted Jan. 22 to a proposal for the peaceful settlement of interunion disputes evolved by a conference of the building trades, which is being observed by President Hoover through the reports of a representative.

W. J. McSorley, president of the building trades division of the American Federation of Labor, said the tentative plan to circumvent costly strikes and delays being considered here by the heads of 17 brotherhoods was prompted in part by the Hoover stabilization conferences. An outstanding point in the proposal would be the continuation of work during the adjustment of disagreements.

The salient features in the plan to settle disputes as to what class of laborer may do certain types of work are acceptance of the principle of conciliation with arbitration where necessary, the setting up of one or more boards made up of representatives of both sides for discussion of points at issue, and a national board to act as a court of last resort.

Mr. McSorley resigned recently and M. J. McDonough of Oakland, Calif., is the favored candidate to succeed him.

Traffic Control System Introduced in Britain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A "press-the-button" traffic control—the first of its kind in Britain—has been introduced in Oldham Street, Manchester, a busy "one-way" thoroughfare. The button, which operates light signals, is controlled by pedestrians. The red "stop" light remains for 15 seconds, after which the traffic is freed, and 45 seconds elapse before the button may be operated again.

LORDS SANCTION LABOR BILL FOR INCREASED DOLE

Though Strong Protest Is Registered on Main Features of Measure

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The House of Commons by 240 to 102 votes on Jan. 21 sanctioned the funds necessary for carrying into effect the Government's unemployment insurance bill, which gives increased relief to those out of work, but the House of Lords passed a motion by 107 to 14 votes declaring that this much-criticized measure should remain operative only for one year

The House of Lords also voted for eliminating the clause in the measure which modifies the previously existing provision that only those "genuinely seeking work" should be eligible for relief.

Amendments for Mines Bill

Although the House of Lords thus defeated the Government on two issues, their protest is important only as showing the general doubt that is felt as to the desirability of this measure. The actual changes they introduce will be refused acceptance and the Lords are not in a position to carry their protest further.

Meanwhile the Government has given notice of the amendments it proposes in its equally controversial coal mines bill, which is about to be discussed in committee stage. These amendments are to meet Opposition criticism generally, and especially to cover points raised by the Liberals, whose support is necessary to give the Government the requisite majority for passing this measure.

Compulsion on Collieries

The chief changes made are to enable dissentient collieries to be compelled to join the amalgamation schemes in cases where three commissioners appointed by the Government consider this desirable for rendering working more efficient. A change is also made to prevent inflated demands for compensation from inefficient pits which the amalgamations may eliminate. It lays down that in dealing with undertakings for purposes of amalgamation, any increased value attributable to "the scheme provided for in the bill must be disregarded. Provisions dealing with ability of coal owners to fix prices are also amended to render this much-criticized arrangement experimental for three years only.

Reduction of miners' hours, from eight to seven and a half, for which the bill provides, is to be postponed for another three months so that this change will not take place until next July.

Liberal members of Parliament are meeting tonight under Mr. Lloyd George's chairmanship to consider whether they will now support the bill.

Lisbon Cabinet Offers Popular Reform Program

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The new Portuguese Cabinet of Gen. Domingos Oliveira enumerated a series of widespread political, economic and financial reforms in its first statement of policy Jan. 22.

"Our chief aim is to prepare the foundation for a new constitutional order in which past errors will be avoided, guaranteeing the continuation and consolidation of work on the principle of an established dictatorship.

"Once the constitutional project has been drawn up, it will be submitted for approval to the nation."

There are many items on the financial side of the program, including maintenance of budget equilibrium, settlement of old accounts, progressive reduction and voluntary consolidation of the floating debt, conversion of the internal debt, currency reform and consequent stabilization of the escudo, general reform of the credit situation, and free circulation of capital.

All the newspapers commend the reforms. The new Government has a marked military aspect, most of the new ministers being army officers of high rank.

Anglo-American Official Hostesses



Photos © Harris & Ewing.

Left—Miss Isobel MacDonald, daughter of the British Prime Minister. Right—Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Wife of the United States Secretary of State.

Dawes Late? Ever Seen a London Fog?

★ ★ ★

King's Throne 'Golden Setting for Golden Hopes'

★ ★ ★

It Leaks Out—MacDonald Said, 'Howdo'

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The captains and kings having quitted the public scene, the conference enters on its trivial daily round.

It must not be supposed that it is only the delegates who are meeting in solemn international gatherings. All over London there are cosmopolitan assemblies in which British and indeed American hostesses entertain representatives of all the maritime nations. These miniature conferences are multiplied to infinity.

It is easy and indeed almost obligatory to attend three parties in a single afternoon. At them one encounters French and Italians endeavoring to enjoy British "5 o'clock tea," which may be fixed at any time between 4 and 7. Even the Japanese become less inscrutable on these social occasions. What a babble of conversation!

What lively discussions of unfounded rumors! It is only necessary to start a conspicuous hare for a hue and cry to begin across difficult plowed fields and through tangled coverts. These are the amenities of the conference, though perhaps there is sometimes a spice of mischievousness in the multitudinous conversations.

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Why, it is asked in significant tones, did General Dawes slip into his place only after the King had concluded his speech? Why, indeed! What mystery was implied in his absence! What dissensions have already manifested themselves! What diplomatic incident may not arise! Happily, when speculations have gone thus far, one better-informed member of the company relates that a note was passed to General Dawes asking for explanation and he returned it with one word written across it: "Fog."

That is surely sufficient answer to all inquiries. The London fog of yesterday's particular variety would have seemed to anybody but the English justification for the postponement of the most carefully arranged ceremony. Clever writers are making the most of that fog. If they are inclined to pessimism they find their views confirmed by the fog. If they are inclined to optimism, they find the magical clearing away of the morning mist unquestionably symbolic.

We find, too, in the royal throne a theme for facile eloquence. "A golden setting for golden hopes," such is a typical example of newspaper rhetoric. It must be confessed that if there is interest in the serious side of the conference there is equal interest in the more picturesque and personal side. The troop of American girl secretaries have been photographed more often than the delegations. In particular a red-haired assistant of one of the officials has been interviewed far more frequently than any statesman.

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Booklets have been officially issued for the visitors to London, containing the addresses of everybody who matters. There is information as to the whereabouts of the Foreign Office and the florists. By consulting it you can find your way to the Admiralty or the barber's shop.

There is a perpetual bustle in half a dozen hotels and the numbers of the private rooms of everybody, including Mr. Stimson, are public property.

The delegations have all appointed press agents to keep correspondents informed of everything that happens. It will be impossible for A to see B without the news being flashed around the world. On the American side especially, elaborate arrangements have been made and Arthur Page, Hugh Wilson and the popular 'Mac' (MacDermott) are busier than any individual journalist in their conscientious gathering of the smallest informational crumbs.

And yet already the expected cry that this is a hush-hush conference is raised. Will there not be meetings at which the press will not be present? Immediately there are dark whispers of secrecy.

One dreads to think of the possible crisis which may result if it leaks out that Mr. MacDonald said "How d'you do?" to M. Tardieu in the hotel corridor without immediately informing the largest army of reporters ever mobilized.

Stalin Declares for Extermination of Kulaks, as Class

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The new Soviet agrarian policy is not simply a continuation of the old policy limiting the profit-making opportunities of the Kulaks (the richer peasants), but aims at their definite destruction as a class, Joseph Stalin, Soviet dictator, declares in an article in the Pravda. "In order to push out the Kulaks as a class, it is necessary to break the resistance of this class and deprive it of the productive sources of its existence and development, such as the free use of land and implements of production, the right to lease land and hire labor."

A prominent associate of Mr. Stalin, Vyacheslav Molotoff, addressing a Communist conference, predicted that this new policy of open confiscation of the property of the richer peasants will intensify the class struggle in the villages, observing that "when confiscation of the property of the Kulaks in the villages is indissolubly bound up with the collective farm movement, we will inevitably encounter new desperate efforts on the part of Kulak elements to fight against the collective farms, with terrorist and counter-revolutionary outbreaks.

"For some regions," he writes, "the class struggle in this connection may acquire during the next months a sharpness before which the facts of the preceding period will pale."

Mr. Molotoff recommended as guaranty of the success of the Communist agrarian policy organization of the poor peasants to insure a leading rôle for this class in the collective farm movement, and declared that the organization of the poor peasants will be one of the most important tasks of the 25,000 workers who are being sent into villages and the collective farm movement.

Quaint Plays and 'Janeiras' Songs Mark 'Twelfth Night' in Portugal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Twelfth Night is a very festive occasion in Portugal.

It was celebrated Jan. 6 with morality plays held in barns on an improvised dais. Actors and actresses, chosen from the people, make their little speeches in stilted phrases which have passed from mouth to mouth for many generations. Each village contributes toward the wardrobe of its players in this annual festival, whose motley attire defies description, and is often a startling mixture of antique and modern. After the play the actors are regaled with supper, at which very solid crescent shaped cakes, called "bolos de noiva" or bridecakes, are served and enormous dishes of sweet rice with designs in powdered cinnamon are placed at intervals along the table.

Reminiscent of the Christmas waits of other countries are the groups of singers which go from door to door on "the Night of the Kings" as it is called, playing musical instruments and singing songs called "Janeiras," a name allusive to the month of January. The poorer cottages reward them with a handful of dried figs or a few nuts or oranges, but at wealthier homes they are often invited in to play, and a dance is organized followed by a hearty supper. Before the singers leave, they return thanks by singing improvised complimentary verses addressed to each member of the family.

Lisbon also has its special "Kings Day" cake, a flat round pastry formed like a ring. It varies from the size of a cartwheel to that of pincushion, and is decorated with candy-peel and little paper roses. Inside each cake is generally a small present and a broad bean. This causes great merriment, as everyone tries to avoid having the slice suspected of containing the bean, for tradition requires that the finder supply a king cake of the same size the following year.

UNDESIRABLE PLANES BARRED FROM OREGON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, Ore.—All airplanes entering the State of Oregon are now required to have airworthy certificates if they do not have Department of Commerce licenses. The law, which went into effect Jan. 1, is for the purpose of barring undesirable planes.

Authorities hope to have the Department of Commerce regulations adopted as a state law by the next Legislature. Members of the Oregon State Board of Aeronautics are sponsoring the plans to assure aviation the greatest safety.

$25 Limit on Son's Wedding Expenses Set by Tokyo Premier to Aid Economy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—That the Japanese Premier, Yuko Hamaguchi, is quite serious in preaching retrenchment, as an essential concomitant to the removal of the gold embargo which went into effect Jan. 11, is clear from the steps taken by the Premier to dispense with a high-priced wedding in his own family.

In view of the approaching marriage of Mr. Hamaguchi's son to Miss Aya Mizumachi, daughter of a member of the Privy Council, the bride's family had spent more than 10,000 yen ($5000) in preparation for the event. But hopes of an elaborate affair commensurate with these preparations were quickly dispersed when orders came from the Premier that the ceremony proper should cost not more than 50 yen, that the expense of the reception should be limited to five yen for each of the 300 guests, and that the refreshments should be confined to sandwiches and light beverages.

The wedding was held on its reduced scale and afterward the couple went off on their honeymoon on a budget set strictly at 250 yen.

Ever since Mr. Hamaguchi assumed office in July 1929, he has set up retrenchment as necessary to financial stability, and now wholesale and retail traders bear testimony, which is anything but mute, to the fact that the people are spending their coppers less willingly than in former times.

The Premier recently dispensed with high-priced cars used for governmental employees.

FRENCH AGREE TO U. S.-BRITISH NAVAL VIEWS

High Authority Declares Private Meeting Produced Satisfactory Results

CONFERENCE HEARINGS NOT TO BE PRIVATE

Delegates Will Not Pin Themselves to Concrete Plans at Present

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The real work of the conference began a few hours after the opening of the plenary session when representatives of Great Britain, the United States and France at a private dinner began "clearing away the underbrush."

The purpose of this private meeting, of which many are scheduled and which are expected to do most of the real work of the conference, to establish an agreement on the aims and the general political basis of the discussions, it is officially pointed out that the conference is still in a general indefinite stage and the delegates have too high expectations of final success to pin themselves down in concrete proposals at this point.

For it is felt that just now the general attitude of each delegate is much more important than specific offers. In this way it is confidently expected that the concrete proposals when the time arrives will be far more advanced and more satisfactory than would have been the case now. Thus, in effect, the political preparations for the conference are being continued during the conference itself. Henry L. Stimson and Ramsay MacDonald refused to permit a premature explosion of concrete ideas. Thus public opinion is left groping in the dark for hard and fast details and some dissatisfaction is expressed.

Present methods of procedure are regarded as typically Anglo-Saxon, hence they are not appreciated at their full value by some members of the conference. Despite this it is unofficially said on high authority that the first British, American and French meeting at dinner produced most satisfactory results. The French, this authority says, were thoroughly in agreement on the general ideas advanced by the British and Americans.

Pending the first session as a committee of the whole scheduled for 10 a. m. on Jan. 23, many other private discussions are under way. Several of these meetings were held in the house on Stratton Street, a stone's throw from the Ritz and Mayfair hotels, taken, it is said, at the request of Mr. Stimson for the duration of the conference by Keith Morrill, agent in charge of European buildings for the Department of State. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill are the official hosts here and the establishment is likely to become equally as famous as Woodrow Wilson's house in Paris.

The committee of the whole meetings beginning on Jan. 23 will not be secret, contrary to widely published reports.

Stenographic verbatim accounts will be handed to the press as soon as possible after the meetings and the chief press officials of the five delegations will always be available to give an account of the proceedings, at any stage of the sessions.

French Fears Allayed by Moderate Addresses

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The opening session of the naval conference has somewhat allayed French apprehension concerning the difficulties of France's position at London. The moderate tone of the opening addresses of the British and American leaders has inspired confidence that France will not be suddenly placed in an embarrassing position.

The opinion is expressed that the British and American programs have not yet been reconciled to such a degree that the Anglo-Saxon powers can exert unified pressure on France. This is reassuring to those French observers who had anticipated attempts by Great Britain and the United States to exact French acquiescence in an Anglo-Saxon hegemony.

The leisurely and conciliatory tone of the American and British opening statements is much more to French taste than such decisive pronouncements as those with which Mr. Hughes opened the Washington Conference. From the French viewpoint it is well that the London conference was not opened by springing any surprises.

The apprehension concerning the British and American attitude having been allayed, the Italian position is the focus of French attention. Something dramatic is anticipated on the part of Dino Grandi. Speculation as to what he intends doing is rife. One Paris journal surmises that Italy will closely follow the lead of the United States and points out that this was done in the case of the renunciation of submarines, and in other recent questions.

The opening address of Tardieu elicits general approval and assurances arise in all quarters that he has the nation behind him.

WHALERS MAKE LARGE CATCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A catch of whales producing 112,325 barrels of oil, valued at over £468,000, is reported for the first nine weeks of the 1929 antarctic season, ended Dec. 22, by Anglo-Norwegian Holdings, Ltd., the British unit in the whaling industry. This represents more than a third increase over the production for the same period last year, which was 81,706 barrels.

A. E. PINANSKI NAMED SUPERIOR COURT JUSTICE

W. T. Keough Becomes Finance Commissioner, E. H. Goodwin, Civil Service

Three major appointments were included in the nominations transmitted to the Massachusetts Executive Council today by Governor Allen.

Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston attorney, was nominated for justice of the superior court. William T. Keough, consulting engineer, was named a member of the Boston Finance Commission. Elliott H. Goodwin of Cambridge was reappointed commissioner of civil service.

Mr. Pinanski is named to succeed the late Justice David A. Lourie. He served as a sinking fund commissioner under Mayor Nichols and as a member of the advisory board in the state division of alien education when Calvin Coolidge was Governor. He had previously been a member of the State Commission on Immigration. Mr. Pinanski was a commissioned officer during the World War. He is a member of both the Boston and the Massachusetts bar associations.

Mr. Keough was formerly chief engineer of the Atlantic Works, in East Boston, now a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and later began private consulting engineering practice. In 1902 he was elected to the Boston school committee and served on that board until 1905. Two years later the new school board of five with James J. Storrow as chairman, asked him to come into the service of the school committee [illegible] a new business department which had been formed by the new board. He served in that position until 1924, when he resigned to return to private practice as consulting engineer.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Paintings of interiors by William B. E. Ranken are on view at the Casson Galleries on Copley Square. Article of detail decorating the interiors are executed with extraordinary precision. Marble columns, gilded chairs, glass, candelabra, fine fabrics—all these are treated so realistically that one has a feeling of witnessing no more nor less than a miniature of the original. There is no personal note whatever; the artist allows the harmony of arrangement of the objects in their original setting to remain unchanged.

Two scenes from the home of H. D. Sleeper in Gloucester were especially appealing, "The Library" and "The Pine Kitchen." In other subjects the note of splendor rings through a multiplicity of details echoing the lavish taste of an earlier period. Noteworthy among these are "The Royal Palace, Madrid," and "Galerie des Glaces, Versailles."

A group of etchings introduces the work of Levon West [illegible] city. Vivid indeed does this [illegible] make the risors and hardsh[illegible] on a ranch. The aridity of the desert, violence of the wind, the acute loneliness that may settle upon the pioneer, these experiences are depicted by Mr. West in a brief and telling fashion. He can make a remarkably few lines serve the idea effectively. Particularly distinguished seemed "Mountain Sleet," "Indian Mother," "The Prospector" and "Dust."

Frank Carson

At the Twentieth Century Club, there are some water colors and oils by Frank Carson. The qualities we have come to enjoy in his work—fresh color, warm light, clear, fluent design—are discovered once again. In a small area of canvas this artist can set down a strong, compelling impression of atmosphere. He has an eye for salient line and sculptural volume.

Grace Horne's Gallery

Several artists are to be seen in the present display at the galleries of Miss Horne. Frederick Sisson, instructor in the Rhode Island School of Design, can make pictures that are a delight to the eye. It is not often that an artist that sells part of his time to teaching can maintain the freshness and experimental character of Mr. Sisson's work. That he has had good grounding in fundamentals of academic character is an important feature in his work, for it has made his sallies into modernistic pathways more solid. There is thought in all his designs, and not a few clichés, worn out by repetition. Color varies, light enriches texture, fabrics superimpose volume. The artist manipulates groups of simple subjects so that they make imposing artistic units. Only with a commanding brush can artichokes and glass bottles, for example, be brought into a similar phrasing, so that they are coherent, continuous, of one substance.

Mr. Sisson models with a sensitiveness to the full value of form: he indulges freely in color only occasionally, for his means of expression are varied.

Aron Gelman, who has returned recently from Palestine, is showing a group of water colors. They are portraits, painted in reduced scale, of members of an ancient race dwelling in Arabia, the Yemenites. No more picturesque models could be desired, no more romantic subject. The long, curly hair, the flat caps, the beards, the tawny skins, the searching eyes, are picturesque enough. Mr. Gelman's sketches have an incomplete character; he seems satisfied once he has completed the head. His technique serves his purpose, although as painting it might be made lighter, less thick. Fewer and cleaner strokes would be more efficient and effective as well. He has insight, an appreciation of impalpable qualities in his sitters, tenderness and sensibility.

Other Exhibitions

The illustrations for the Odyssey by N. C. Wyeth are being shown at the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street. The artist uses to advantage the wealth of imagery suggested by the verses of this great epic. Giants and chimeras, sirens and ferocious animals contribute to the trials of Odysseus. The artist has related the legends with an eye always for the richly pictorial. The colors, the forms, the details are fanciful, dreamlike. The most horrifying tales are alleviated by the tender touch of grace in the design.

At the Doll and Richards Gallery there are water colors by C. Scott White. The artist is moved by a majesty in nature that envelops and penetrates all objects in it. A thin veil of mist eliminates any harshness there might be and tones down all colors to smoothness.

Edmund Archer is exhibitor at the Pancoast Gallery on Newbury Street. This young artist has outstandingly a love of pure color and of strongly characterized outline. The result is vividness, a marked clarity, that make poster-like pictures. In more subdued moments, such as the one in a portrait of a Negress, he is more the artist, for subtler modulations replace sharpness; they are allusive rather than plain spoken; there is an interplay, a fluency of planes, that induces movement and animates the design.

D. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries. One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

HOUSE PASSES BILL LIMITING PETITION POWER

Bacon Measure Takes Legislative Initiative Away From Individuals

The bill of Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, providing that heads of state and municipal departments, instead of individuals, shall recommend general legislation to the state Legislature, won its way through the House of Representatives by a roll call of 140 to 64.

Opponents of the bill declared that heads of municipal and state departments had all the power necessary to legislate. An amendment was sought by Roland D. Sawyer, representative from Ware, providing that the heads of departments would not be required to make recommendations for general laws.

A bill filed by Frank W. Osborne, Senator from Lynn, petitions for putting into effect at once in every town and city a permissive act of 1929, which provides, after local acceptance, for payment of a maximum annuity to the widow of a policeman or fireman killed in performance of his duty, with an added $200 annuity for each dependent child. The bill would have the act declared in effect Jan. 1, 1930 in order to include in its provisions the case of James J. Trov.

A petition filed with the House by Frank D. Crowley, Representative from Chelsea, requests the naming of two halls in the State House to commemorate John Adams and John Quincy Adams, former presidents of the United States, and Samuel Adams and John Hancock, former Governors of Massachusetts. Suitable statues of these individuals would be erected in the halls.

Instruction in highway safety would be taught to public school children as provisions in a bill favorably passed on by the Legislative Committee on Education. The Legislative Committee on Taxation held hearings on several bills, including a provision for poll tax exemption of persons more than 50 years old who had paid taxes for 25 years, and one to grant $1000 exemption on taxation of property owned by Spanish American War veterans, provided the total taxable property does not exceed $5000.

MELLON INDORSES THE TRANSFER OF LIQUOR CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

prohibition bureau under the Treasury Department, and whether it could be enforced, Mr. Mellon resisted direct replies by asserting that he failed to see the relevancy of the queries to the question under discussion.

Dr. Doran was made a party to the hearing when Mr. Schafer challenged the Treasury Department's position on the question of making public, to a member of Congress, information concerning the amount of industrial alcohol withdrawn by permittees. Mr. Schafer directed his question as to why such facts were refused Mr. Mellon, who turned to Dr. Doran for assistance. The latter made the answer. This gave the wets the opportunity they desired to bring Dr. Doran "into the picture" and permitted Mr. Mellon at the same time, much to his obvious relief, to get himself excused from further interrogation by the committee.

Doran Approves Transfer

On the stand, Dr. Doran briefly declared his approval of the transfer of his bureau to the Justice Department. How the new bureau would function, its manner of administration, and other pertinent questions concerning its operation were at no time broached by either the committee or the two department executives. Aside from their formal declarations of approval of the proposed shift in responsibility there was only the briefest and most perfunctory consideration of the problem. From Senate sources, however, assurances are forthcoming that a far more thorough study of the problem will be made by its committee when the matter is taken under consideration.

The big issue before the committee turned around the question of making public facts concerning industrial alcohol withdrawals by permittees. Dr. Doran, in response to a request several months ago by Mr. Schafer, that he advise him concerning the quantity of industrial alcohol used by an Illinois manufacturer who has been financing a research campaign against an increase in the tariff rates, had refused to do so on the ground that he might be divulging trade secrets.

Guided by No Law

Asked to cite statute authority for his action Dr. Doran admitted that there was no law to this effect and that he had been guided solely "by the ordinary proprieties in protecting a man's private business."

Mr. Schafer thereupon moved that Dr. Doran be required to furnish the committee with information concerning industrial alcohol withdrawals during the past two years for the entire Chicago district. Dry members of the committee urged that the questions go over into an executive session. After protracted debate a vote was finally had and Mr. Schafer's motion was defeated 12 to 8. This did not close the matter, however, as it will be renewed again in executive session of the committee.

Questioned by Mr. Schafer about an alleged "liquor ring investigation in the State of Washington" that he asserted is now going on, Mr. Doran made emphatic denial of any such activity, adding, "I want to make that plain."

"Well, we, too, will have some things to make plain about this later on," Mr. Schafer retorted.

Trust Companies Show Gains in Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Maine trust companies and loan and building associations made substantial gains during the year 1929, while savings banks about held their own, according to figures from the office of the State Bank Commissioner, Sanger N. Annis.

The assets of 47 trust companies on Dec. 28, 1929, were $210,554,697 as against $194,952,947 for 48 trust companies in 1928. During the year one trust company was merged with another institution. The trust companies' capital stock was increased by nearly $1,000,000; surplus increased about $700,000, and savings deposits show a gain of upward of $4,000,000 during the year.

The 33 savings banks in Maine on Dec. 28, 1929, showed assets of $126,319,926 as compared with $127,125,499 at the close of 1928 for 34 banks. The loss, Commissioner Annis said, represents the assets of the savings bank which was purchased by a trust company.

Thirty-six loan and building associations show combined assets of $23,508,352 as compared with $21,781,526 at the close of the previous year.

EDISON COMPANY MUST REVEAL DATA ON COAL

Utility Board Orders Price Figures Submitted to Consumers' Group

The amount of coal purchased in 1928 and 1929 by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, with the prices, must be submitted to Wycliffe C. Marshall, attorney for a group of consumers, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission ruled after a short discussion on Tuesday.

During the discussion, which involved a comparison of prices paid for coal by the Edison company and by the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, Mr. Marshall contended that the Edison company paid a higher price for its coal than did the elevated. To this the commissioners replied that the figures also showed that the Edison company received more return per unit of coal used than did the Boston elevated.

In reply to a question by F. M. Ives, counsel for the company, Mr. Marshall declared that it was his belief that the coal charge should be abolished. He said such action is necessary in order to modernize the Edison rate schedule.

Mr. Marshall pointed out to the commission, that, although he has requested additional data from the Edison company none has been forthcoming since the original information was furnished to him some time ago. To this Mr. Ives replied that the company is now working on the information for Mr. Marshall.

Counsel for the consumers then informed the commissioners that he had put in as exhibits all the data he has prepared up to the present time, and the hearing was ordered continued until Feb. 6, at 10:30 a. m.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

ALABAMA

Dothan: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

FLORIDA

Kustis: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.
Sanford: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Sarasota: Mira Mar Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 28.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

GEORGIA

Augusta: Imperial Theater, 4 p. m., Jan. 26.

NEW JERSEY

Newark (First Church): Public Service Auditorium, 80 Park Place, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
North Bergen: Auditorium, Robert Fulton School, Hudson Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

VIRGINIA

Portsmouth: Colony Theater, High Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 26.

Efficiency Makes N. E. Railroad Prosperity

Operating efficiency has made possible the improved condition of two leading New England railroads, despite the fact that gross revenues have not increased in the last seven or eight years, according to Thomas N. Perkins, acting president of the Boston & Maine Railroad. His company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he told the New England Traffic Club, have overcome their "down and out" condition by improved operating methods.

Mr. Perkins indicated that plans for consolidation of New England railroads were being discussed with a vigor that far exceeded the probabilities of consummation. The "practical control" of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven road and the Pennroad Corporation, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, would not prevent a "fair consideration" of a New England merger if it ever became the subject of definite negotiations, he said.

W. R. PATTANGALL IS MADE MAINE CHIEF JUSTICE

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Associate Justice William R. Pattangall of Augusta has been appointed to the chief justiceship of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court by Gov. William Gardiner. He will succeed Luere B. Deasy of Bar Harbor, whose retirement has been approved by the Executive Council to take effect Feb. 7.

Mr. Pattangall long has been active in Maine politics. An ardent Democrat, he served several terms in the Maine Legislature, and was attorney-general of the State for four years.

He was a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Maine District in 1904 and from the Third District in the special election of 1913 and the regular election of 1914, but was defeated in each. He was twice unsuccessful candidate for Governor, in 1916 and 1924.

He achieved wide publicity in the Democratic National Convention of 1924 by participating in a debate over the Ku Klux Klan question, opposing in one instance William Jennings Bryan. His prominence at the time resulted in his being considered as a possible candidate for Vice-President.

In 1928, after Governor Smith of New York had been nominated for the Presidency by Democrats, Mr. Pattangall bolted the ticket and refused to support an avowedly "wet" candidate, and his wife, then a national committee woman, followed the same procedure.

He was named to the Maine Supreme bench by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in 1926.



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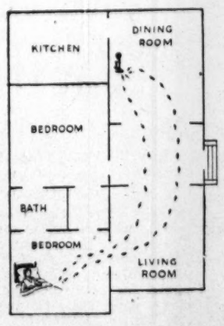
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for **WOMEN:** During sale prices are $7.85 $9.85 $11.85 $14.85

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PRISONS FILLED, IS EXPLANATION OF BUDGET RISE

Justice Department Asks $31,710,362, Increase of $3,772,992 in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The growth of federal prison populations and increased judicial busfness due to enforcement of prohibition and other laws, was given Jan. 22 by the House Appropriations Committee as the reason for increasing the appropriation for the Justice Department to $31,710,362 for the fiscal year 1931.

This represents an increase of $3,772,992 which, the committee pointed out, had been kept to the minimum in view of anticipated supplemental appropriation. The allotments, however, are below the budget estimates by $306,930.

Of the total appropriation carried in the bill reported to the house today, $18,527,478 is for the judicial branch, $7,968,257 for penal institutions and $5,214,627 for the department proper.

Actually, however, Attorney-General Mitchell told the sub-committee which drafted the measure, the total for 1931 is hardly more than $1,000,000 over the requirements for 1930. He explained that additional deficiency estimates for the current year would be necessary to meet the expenses. President Hoover has already requested $2,144,270 for these deficiencies.

Anticipated authorizations beyond the scope of the bill include the construction of two additional federal prisons which would be provided under the Administration prison program. Bills looking to the carrying out of the plan have been introduced in the House, approved by the committees referred to, and await action.

An increase of $152,550 for United States district attorneys to bring the allotment to $1,678,550, the committee reported, "is due to the material increase in the number of United States judges and the consequent increase which will naturally arise in the amount of judicial business handled, and that increase in jury trials in connection with the enforcement of the national prohibition act as amended by the so-called Jones law."

DIRECT ACTION NEEDED TO WIN FILM REFORMS

(Continued from Page 1)

garity. But men who really understand the amusement field know better. They know that a vulgar show draws an audience that is more than ordinarily vulgar, and they know that every successful engagement of a show of this sort is felt for weeks afterward in diminished attendance. It is an axiom of the entertainment business that vulgarity does not pay in the long run, and that the opposite is true, that decency pays in the long run, as Colonel Joy has proved so conclusively in the studio letter above referred to.

One device often used to make a vulgar entertainment palatable is to present it with a star who has won the esteem of the public for the wholesomeness of his or her personality. This is what was done in the case of the record-breaking picture just mentioned. The same thing was done to put over several recent spectacular film revues. Here is where effective protests can be made by persons who have developed an admiration and even an affection for the characters of these film players.

Send Letters to Players

Objectors can write to the studio where these players are employed protesting against such use of their talents. If enough such protest come in the offense will assuredly not be repeated. For the studio mail is the barometer of production. When the people indicate that they want it in overwhelming numbers they will get it. It only remains for persons of taste and sensibility to join the ranks of the ready letter writers instead of shaking the head and moaning that the films are constitutionally, and therefore incurably, cheap.

Recently Mrs. Thomas G. Winter was appointed as a contact between the women's clubs of the United States and the producers. Members of women's clubs would do well to write to Mrs. Winter when they have something in the form of constructive criticism to offer.

Such criticism, however, should be specific. It is desirable that objectors should name the "chapter, verse and line" of what they object to, in order that such criticisms may receive definite consideration. Vague and hearsay objections are of no value and will not even be considered.

Where the friends of better pictures can help is to back up the local manager in his protests when he decides that one of his films, bought in a block, will offend his clientele. A group of influential persons in a community can do wonders in making an exhibitor's protests effective.

Voluntary Review Agencies

In addition to the pre-reviewing service of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, similar service for their membership is performed by representatives of the following organizations: The Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Association of University Women, the National Parent-Teacher Association and the International Association of Catholic Alumnæ.

Further guidance as to the names of films that on the whole are worthy of support may be obtained from the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, which maintains headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. This organization has been functioning for 15 years, is not connected with the industry in any way, and has for its motto, "Selection, not censorship." During the last year it passed only 27 per cent of the total motion picture product originating in the United States.

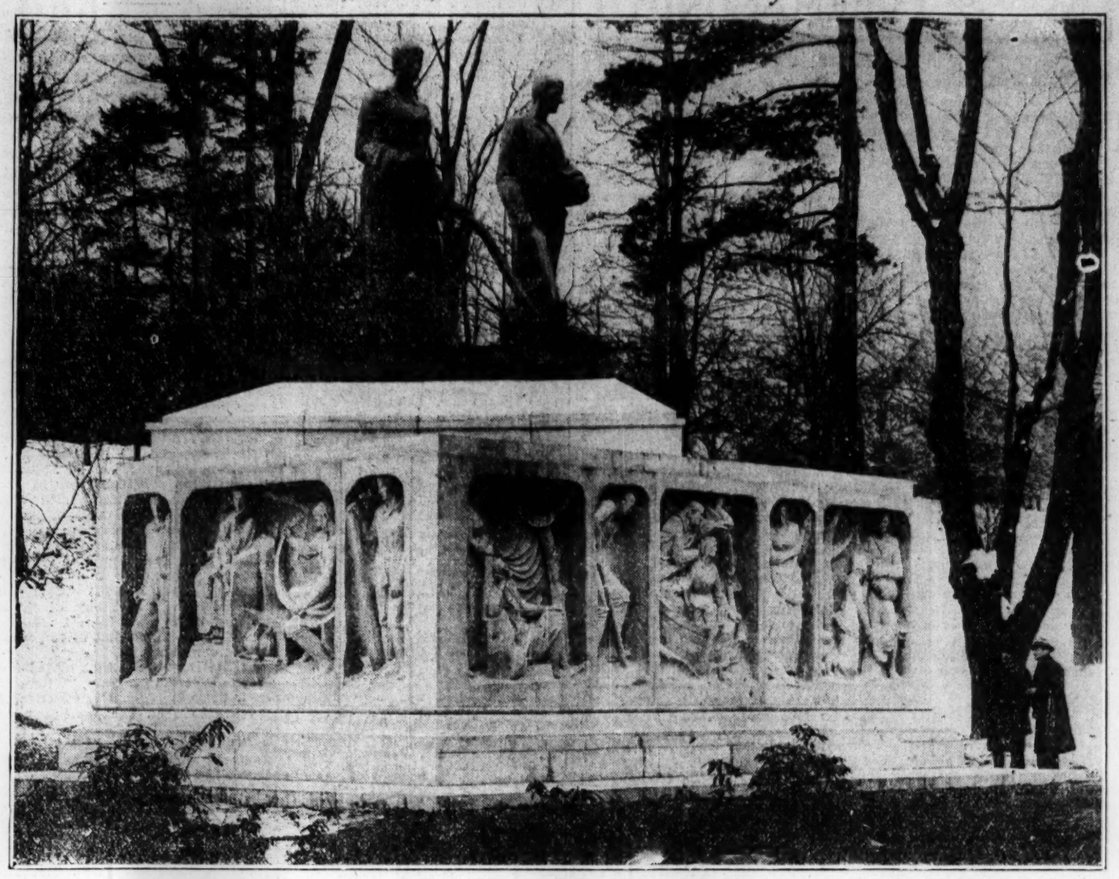
There, clearly, is a channel whereby the public may express its helpful appreciation and specific criticism of the motion picture, and so add impetus to the movement for better films. In general, by better films is here meant photoplays that on the whole represent the decent and constructive impulses of human nature as the dominant force that makes for the safeguarding and development of civilization.

CUBA CUTS SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES

HAVANA (By U. P.)—President Machado Jan. 21 announced a reduction in the salaries of all government employees, including himself. The reduction amounts to 15 per cent of salaries of more than $3000 a year and 10 per cent of salaries of less than $3000. The cut does not include private soldiers in the army or policemen.

The reduction, President Machado estimates, will amount to $3,000,000 in the first six months, which will balance Cuba's budget and leave a surplus.

Worcester, Mass., Rears Memorial to Hardy Pioneers



"THE EARLY SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND," BY MAURICE STERNE
Courtesy of Reinhardt Galleries, New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—Recently there was unveiled in the city park a monument to the pioneer settlers that not only serves its historical purpose, but which adds to the municipality's treasures of art. The monument, designed by Maurice Sterne, occupies a site chosen by the sculptor, at the foot of a natural slope, in a setting of trees, which provides natural surroundings for a tribute to the pioneering impulse that built what is now the city of Worcester out of a wilderness.

The monument, which is 30 feet high, is in a position to be observed from all sides and from various levels. The figures of a man and woman, standing beside a plow, form a bronze group surmounting a great rectangular base of Trani stone, which has a frieze of figures on all sides. The panels composing the frieze depict in high relief incidents typical of pioneering life. In all the many figures employed in these panels is to be noted Maurice Sterne's mastery of the human figure and his command of flowing design that has at once ruggedness and delicacy.

WOMAN NAMED FOR IMPORTANT POLICE POSITION

Welfare Worker to Direct Crime Prevention Work in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The women's division of the new Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department will be directed by Miss Virginia Murray, executive secretary of the Travelers' Aid Society, according to an announcement just made by Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner. Miss Murray will be released by the society for three months in order to take up her new duties immediately, with a further three months' extension if she considers it necessary.

She will have direct supervision of the staff of 66 women crime prevention investigators which has already been assembled and assigned by Commissioner Whalen to preventive work in neighborhoods where conditions combine to influence juvenile delinquency.

Experienced in Work

Miss Murray is chairman of the adult division on delinquency and correction of the Welfare Council and chairman of the Committee on Service to Immigrants of the National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies. For a year she was chairman of the Committee on Correction of the Women's City Club of New York, when a study of the proper care of Negro children was made through the assistance of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Miss Murray received her first experience as a court reporter in Dayton, O., where her first interest in the work came with assignments in the juvenile court there. After six years of this work she came to New York to study at the School of Social Work at Columbia University, going then to Columbus, O., for five years as chief probation officer in the juvenile court.

During the war, Miss Murray was a supervisor of the section on women and girls of the War Department on training camp activities, and assisted in building programs for the care of the girls in and about the training camp in a number of Southern states. Following her appointment to the Travelers' Aid Society here in 1919, she helped to establish the women's division of the Police Department in Detroit, and has since helped both Cleveland and Atlanta establish such bureaus.

Seeks Delinquency Causes

Miss Murray believes that the chief role of women in police work is as social workers, whenever this is possible, and she has indicated that her first activity in the new bureau will be to school her staff thoroughly in the causes of delinquency and the best approach to its correction.

Commissioner Whalen said he regarded her apointment as of great significance to the success of the bureau, which he believes is a vitally important departure in police activities here.

Simultaneouly, in connection with plans to enlarge gradually the province of the bureau until its activities are city-wide, Commissioner Whalen issued a questionnaire to members of the police force to determine those who are eligible for work in the men's division of the new bureau. Qualifications listed as preferred are college training, marked intelligence, presentable appearance, the ability to express ideas on paper and to speak good English, experience in boys' activities and a knowledge of case work and of social resources.

MEXICAN FARM LAW AMENDMENTS SOUGHT

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The national agricultural convention, at its opening meeting Jan. 21, voted to request President Portes Gil to suspend enforcement of the agrarian laws pending discussion of amendments.

Francisco Loria, presiding at the convention which was made up of small landowners, made a speech saying that the distribution of land without immediate proper indemnities to land owners from whom it was confiscated had caused an economic crisis among the owners, many of whom were almost in poverty. Peasants to whom it was awarded lacked means to develop it.

COLUMBIA RIVER POWER PROJECT AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission on Jan. 21 granted the Washington Electric Company a license to begin construction immediately on a hydro-electric project on the Columbia River, to develop ultimately 210,000 horsepower, at an estimated cost of $19,250,000.

The project is the first step in harnessing the power resources of the Columbia River from which it is estimated that approximately 2,000,000 horsepower can be generated within the State of Washington alone.

CENSUS-TAKING COST FIGURED AT $8,497,000

Supply Bill Asks $113,799,286 for Four Big Government Departments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increased provisions were made for the growing function of four important government departments—State, Justice, Commerce and Labor—in the annual supply bill for the fiscal year 1931, totaling $113,799,286, reported Jan. 22 to the House by its Appropriations Committee.

Greater outlays were allowed for penal institutions and law enforcement under the Justice Department; for regulating immigration under the Labor Department; for aviation facilities of the Commerce Department, and for improvement of the foreign service of the State Department.

Although the total of the bill shows an increase of only $1,650,164 over the appropriations for the current year, the extraordinary outlay of $8,497,000 for the taking of the census by the Commerce Department, as compared to the $19,000,000 appropriated for the same purpose for the current year, reflects a reduction in the grand total for the department of $10,503,000 which is more apparent than real.

The committee estimated that the actual increase for the Commerce Department was more than $5,000,000. However, the bill was $172,687 less than the budget estimates and the permanent and indefinite appropriations amounted to but $153,233.

The State Department was allowed $16,799,269, an increase of $2,125,556; Justice, $31,710,362, an increase of $3,772,992; Commerce, $53,088985, a decrease of $5,703,624, considering the difference in the usual outlay for the fifteenth decennial census, and Labor, $12,220,670, an increase of $1,455,240.

Among the allotments under the State Department appropriation to cover international obligations and commissions, $65,000 was allotted the United States and Mexico Boundary Commission; $17,460 to the United States and Canada boundary line; $33,125 for the boundary treaty of 1925 between the United States and Great Britain; $28,774 for the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau; $177,885 for the International Joint Commission on the waterways treaty between the United States and Great Britain; $6000 for the Bureau of Interparliamentary Union; $15,260 for the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy; $125,075 for the German-American Mixed Claims Commission; $350,000 for the general and special United States-Mexican Claims Commission; $50,000 for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory; $36,500 for the International Fisheries Commission; $41,650 for the United States Courts for China.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued debate on tariff bill.

Lobby Committee heard representatives of American tariff league.

Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearings on communications bill.

House Interstate Commerce Committee continued work on motorbus bill.

Elections Committee continued hearings on Wurzbach-McCloskey contest from Texas.

Immigration Committee resumed hearings on bills to restrict Western Hemisphere immigration.

Creation of a federal air commerce board to regulate air carriers operating in interstate commerce was proposed in a bill by Representative C[illegible] (R.), Ohio.

Representative Cramton (R.), Michigan, defended use of wood alcohol in denaturing industrial alcohol. Representtive LaGuardia (R.), New York, served notice wet group would continue to work for repeal or modification of Eighteenth Amendment.

Judiciary Committee questioned Chairman Wickersham of Law Enforcement Commission and approved two bills to carry out some of President Hoover's recommendations dealing with prohibition enforcement.

Labor Committee decided to hold hearings on old age pensions.

Immigration Committee considered free bill to grant preference to immigrants with technical training.

CHICAGO DANES HONOR MEMORY OF JACOB RIIS

Famous Man Was Closely Associated With Growth of Playgrounds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Jacob Riis, the Danish immigrant who did so much for his adopted country that Theodore Roosevelt called him "the most useful American he knew," has been honored with a monument here in the style of his Viking ancestors. It is a great unpolished bowlder topping a mound like those the Norsemen built, and standing in a city recreation spot named for him.

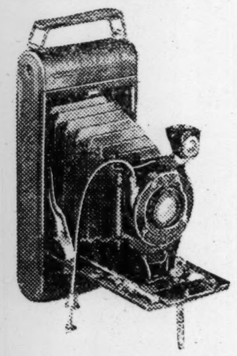
The memorial, said here to be the first one of importance to the famous philanthropist, is the gift of 26,000 Chicago Danes, subscriptions being raised in a six-months campaign.

Its location in a city park not far from a community house named in his honor is especially fitting, since the name of Riis is closely linked with the growth of the American playground movement.

On one side of the monument is the portrait of a newsboy shouting his "extras"; at the other a little girl holding a bunch of flowers. The blossoms in the child's hands recall the successful effort to bring to the children of New York slums flowers from countryside and garden.

Below the figures is the inscription: "Jacob A. Riis, champion of American civilization, playgrounds, social centers, newsboys' homes, better dwellings for the poor." Above is inscribed: "An ideal of an American citizen."—Theodore Roosevelt's tribute.

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MOTORTRUCKS TAKE PLACE AS BUSINESS NEED

No Longer Only an Adjunct to Passenger Car—Auto Show Includes Many

In the basement of Mechanics Building at the Boston Automobile Show this week, can be found almost every size and type of motortruck manufactured. Over in a corner is the light delivery half-ton job, while just a few steps away is a 10-ton creation which seems big enough to cart away a house. In between are all the different models from the dump truck to the furniture van with the big fabric top.

Fifteen years ago motortrucks were looked upon as an adjunct to the passenger car business. That they would become a necessity in every community in the world was not given a thought. Today overland trucks are competing with the railroads on both short and long hauls. In some cases the railroads own fleets of trucks which make deliveries into communities where it would be economically unsound for the rail lines to establish stations.

Within the past few years the high powered armored truck has become a common sight on the streets of our large cities. In these vehicles are transported valuables of all kinds. Immense sums of money pass from one place to another without incident. The walls of each truck are built of heavy gauge steel. The engines are high powered with the speed of a passenger car unit.

When horses were engaged in hauling furniture vans, it sometimes took two or three days to move a houseful of furniture. Due to the use of big motortrucks, today furniture and household goods are not only transported any distance required, but the movers will place each article in the same relative positions as in the original house if the owner so desires. In three or four hours an apartment can be dismantled, moved five miles and set up again in a new location.

Aids Food Delivery

The motortruck is directly responsible for the rapid movement of fresh milk, dairy products of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, fish and meat that we receive in any community every day. Here in Boston milk and dairy products are brought by specially constructed motortrucks from points in Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire.

Ten years ago, milk was transported from Lyndonville and Bellows Falls, Vt., in huge refrigerator cars over the railroads. They had the right of way in many cases and the time taken was not more than 24 hours. This method of carriage was fairly quick but also rather expensive. Today big trucks with glass refrigerated containers come down every morning, starting from Vermont in time to insure breakfast delivery each day in Boston.

This same condition exists in every large city in the country. Into New York City, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans and other central communities a steady stream of high-powered trucks are transporting the food supplies for the day from the country districts. In the stillness of the night, when traffic is light, one of these vehicles can hit 60 miles an hour without effort. The old horse that could maintain a steady pace of 15 miles an hour for several hours was considered exceptional.

Flowers Moved Quickly

In the truck section of Mechanics Building there is a very handsome truck with the insignia of a national association painted on the side. Looking at this particular vehicle from a utility standpoint, we find that from the most distant points flowers can be sent so that they will reach their destination practically hand picked. Every day local conservatory trucks make trips to New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island. Western Massachusetts and the Cape are also served by this same means of transportation. In special refrigerated trucks are also sent the choicest of sea foods from Boston to distant points, while oysters, clams and lobsters are delivered to New York each morning in season from places as far distant as Portland, Me.

The Listener Speaks

THE memorable day in radiocasting which began on Tuesday morning at 5:30 with the transatlantic programs which included King George's speech opening the naval parley in London, contained several other notable features. The voices of the King and the representatives of the different nations were very clearly heard through both the NBC and Columbia networks. The latter concluded its radiocast after an hour and a half with an organ arrangement of the five national anthems. The NBC stations, however, proceeded further to transmit the speeches of other delegates including two brief but particularly interesting talks by the representatives of Canada and Ireland—two countries which are closely associated with both Great Britain and the United States, while in the former French and British peoples have grown into one nation.

The outstanding feature of the evening programs was the first of the new Columbia "Conclave of Nations" series. Nothing could have interpreted the character of England more pleasingly than the brief talk given by Sir Esmé Howard, retiring British Ambassador, and the program of English madrigals, folk songs and dances, chorales and Elizabethan lyrics which he had selected as his favorite music. Some really beautiful work was done in interpreting some of these numbers by Mr. Channon Collinge of "Cathedral Hour" fame and his choral singers. A fine orchestra and a group of soloists provided the rest of the program, which taken altogether was as well balanced as anything lately heard on the air.

The British Ambassador wasted no time in platitudinous remarks. He set out at once, with much enthusiasm to explain his love of the music of the Elizabethan era or "Golden Age" of England. The program had left no doubt in the minds of listeners as to its wholesome charm and lively beauty. He showed how music such as this had united the English-speaking peoples and he recalled the interesting fact that some of the finest English folk songs now only survive in popular usage in remote parts of the Appalachian Mountains, so that Cecil Sharpe and other English composers had come to America to study the typical music of their own ancestors. The talk concluded with a graceful farewell to all the Ambassador's American friends and a hope that the friendship would often be refreshed by further meetings.

Besides exchanging programs with the British Broadcasting Company, the NBC is sharing the fruits of experience with its directors. On Tuesday evening Cecil Lewis, former manager of programs for the NBC, presented the first G. Bernard Shaw work to be offered to an American radio audience. The playlet was entitled, "How He Lied to Her Husband." It was adapted for the microphone by Mr. Lewis himself—and no one who heard it can doubt the success of his treatment. D. M.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE forthcoming closing down of the Hotel Cecil as a hotel and banqueting place is a serious blow to Freemasonry in London, coming as it does, so shortly after the closing of Verrey's and the Prince's restaurants. It is now officially announced that no Masonic meetings can be held at the Cecil after April 14, which means that some 200 lodges and chapters will have to find fresh accommodation—but where, is the problem, which seems to be insoluble. All the recognized meeting places including Freemasons' Hall are already overcrowded, and it is not possible to squeeze in another unit.

* * *

When one looks back upon 30, or even 10 or 20, years, the loss of many notable meeting places for Freemasons, even in the city of London, has to be mourned. Richard Northcott, the Master of Drury Lane Lodge, has been making some interesting researches on these lines. There was the Albion, in Aldersgate Street, originally the private residence of Alderman Harvey, which stood upon part of the site of Shaftesbury House. As a hotel, it was, for a long time, under the management of Alderman Sir John Staples, Lord Mayor of London in 1885. It was then the dining place of many city companies which had no hall of their own. Then there was the famous Ship and Turtle, in Leadenhall Street, which dated back, as a dining place, to 1377, in the reign of Richard II. Doubtless, the house was one which Mr. Weller, senior, carefully avoided. Until that date the annual rental had been £25. It was a noted house for the farewell dinners of the captains of sailing vessels to India, India House being situated, for many years, exactly opposite.

* * *

One ancient house still exists, but altered out of countenance. Today it is called the Raglan and it is situated on the northeast side of St. Martin's-le-Grand, opposite Postmen's Park. In olden days it was known as the Bush or Fountain and it is believed to have been built on the site of an old Roman tavern. It derived the name of bush from an ivy bush which hung at the door. At the time of the execution of Charles I, its Royalist landlord painted the bush black and called the name of the house the Mourning Bush. Later, it was changed into the Fountain, from a spring near by. In 1856 it was given the name of the Lord Raglan, in memory of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Crimea. Now it is known simply as the Raglan. From 1735 to 1765, the Mourning Bush was the home of the Lodge of Emulation and it was during its occupany, in 1742, that a fire occurred, which destroyed the records of the lodge, preventing the secretary, in 1759, from complying with the request of the Grand Secretary to be furnished with the date of the constitution of the lodge.

Then there was the City of London in Bishopsgate Street, better known simply as the London, on the site of the old White Lion Hotel, destroyed by fire in 1765. Today it is occupied in part by the premises of the Royal Bank of Scotland. It was at the White Lion that the Grand Lodge of England met on April 23, 1723. Dr. Anderson describes it as the White Lion, Cornhill, but that was because the hotel had entrances in both Bishopsgate and Cornhill. Originally a large mansion and garden stood there, the residence of Sir Samuel Barnardiston. As a hotel, it was designed by Richard B. Jupp, the architect of the Bank of England, to look as much like a business house as possible. It was the regular dining place of the directors of the East India Company and it earned the reputation of being the best dining place in the city. No ordinary joints were served, only full course luncheons and dinners, and the house was the center for company meetings and for the dinners of many charitable societies.

* * *

The George and Vulture, in Cornhill, beloved of Mr. Pickwick, was in the olden days the auction place for slaves. It was situated really in George Yard, a narrow turning running from Lombard Street to Cornhill. From 1825 to 1855 it vied with the London for popularity as a city Masonic home. The house was, undoubtedly, very ancient, for Stow refers to it as having been the London lodging of Earl Ferrers in the twelfth century. Today these are merely names in Masonic history; in a few months the Hotel Cecil will also join the ranks of these departed homes and haunts of London Freemasons.

* * *

Some interesting news is to hand from Penang. The Masons there under the English and Scottish constitutions have joined hands and financial forces and have erected a Masonic Temple for their joint use and occupation. In the dedication of the building the heads of both sub-jurisdictions took an active part, while the minor offices were filled alternately by representative officers of both jurisdictions. There were present upward of 150 brethren representing Freemasonry from all parts of the peninsula. One visiting brother traveled from Medan, a considerable distance, bringing with him four large baskets of beautiful hill blossoms as a graceful tribute from the Medan lodges.

* * *

The income of the three central Masonic institutions—for "Girls, Boys and Old People"—for 1929, amounted to £343,055 17s. 8d., the "Old People" being an easy first with over £136,314. The Boys was second with more than £109,628, followed by the Girls with slightly under £97,113. The "A" house at Bushey, the home of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, has been renamed Keyser House so that the honored name of Charles Edward Keyser may be perpetuated.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 23

Transoceanic Radiocast

"Five-Power Naval Conference" (CBS transcontinental). First report of Frederic William Wile, Columbia's political mentor, and one of the first newspaper men to receive a news assignment for radio purposes, speaking from his rooms close by St. James's Palace. Sent out from BBC's short wave station it will be picked up by Columbia engineers and so to the network. 8:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith Orpheum—WEAF Chain). 5.

Devora Nadworney, contralto; Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Judson House, tenor; Harry Horlick, conductor (WJZ Chain). "Stars of Melody" period. 7:30.

Male Quartet; James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Singing Violins (Seiberling—WEAF Chain). All-request program. "Dinah," "Ploddin' Along" and "Why," by quartet; D'Hardelot's "Because" and the traditional, "Ay, Ay, Ay," by Mr. Melton; Foster's "Uncle Ned" by Mr. Glenn; Friml's "Chansonette" by violins. 9.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy, conductor (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Selections from "Robin Hood," "Heads Up" and "Frasquita," concluding with "Show Hits of 1898," reviving selections from "The Telephone Girl" and "The Fortune Teller." 9:30.

Dixie Trio; David Mendoza, conductor (Maxwell—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Southern and modern mood by trio, familiar light classics by orchestra. 9:30.

Recording Artists (Radio-Victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). The music of a salon orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret, Victor's recording director, binds the production together. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Philco Hour (Philadelphia Storage Battery—CBS transcontinental). We have finally gotten used to hearing Miss Lois Bennett sing "Memories," and thank Philco for letting us in on one of the many fine things that theater folk do for each other, in the transmission of Mr. Kern's "Lamplight." 10.

"Romeo and Juliet" (WEAF Chain) National Grand Opera Company production under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Dinner music concert. 6.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental) Coates' childhood selection, "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre," Herbert operetta selection, string quartet selection, two ballads of Lalo and Massenet. 7.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain) Ketelbey overture, Lehar operetta, two Grieg Norwegian dances, Swanson's "Moder Svea," a collection of Swedish folk songs, Waldteufel, Nevin, Saint-Saëns and Hauser selections. 11.

Rythmic Music

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WJZ Chain) One hour by recording band from Manhattan's largest hotel. 6.

Gladys Rice, soprano; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann-WEAF Chain transcontinental) Three selections by the popular Miss Rice, "My Hero," "I Never Dreamt You'd Fall in Love With Me," from a London musical show, and "Ploddin' Along." Mr. Vallee includes a special "guess tune" medley, a Scottish medley, and several talking picture and musical show medleys. 8.

"Serenaders" (Lehn and Fink-WJZ Chain) Mostly show tunes with only two "talkie" tunes, by Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and their orchestra. Better and better. 8.

"Sparkers" (Champion-WJZ Chain) Tense moment in the final game of the 1926 World Series as subject of Phillip Carlin's "Sport Drama." Irving Kaufman, soloist; specialties; dance orchestra. 8:30.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO, KOMO). With the singing quilet and trio. 11.

Service Bands

United States Marine Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor (WJZ Chain transcontinental). 4.

Talk

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer (Canadian National Railways Chain transcontinental). Manitoban born of Icelandic parents, Mr. Stefansson has made many valuable contributions to Arctic geographical knowledge and is the author of several widely read books. 10.

Educational

"The Child's Right to be Well Reared" (WTAM). C. W. Hertzler, professor of sociology at Baldwin-Wallace, Berea, O., in twenty-eighth lecture of series sponsored by the college and WTAM. 6:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater Company (CBS transcontinental). Scene from third act of Jean-Jacques Bernard's three act play "L'Invitation Au Voyage." 6:30.

TWO REASONS FOR STALLING

There are two main reasons why an engine will not start. Either the gasoline is not reaching the carburetor or the ignition is faulty. In other words, a motorist should check his gasoline supply and leads and then his ignition wiring in case his car stalls unaccountably

Music

Denis-Shawn

Ruth St. Denis, with the incomparable Ted Shawn, presented a group of solo and duet dances at the Boston Opera House last evening. They were assisted by a chamber orchestra of violin, piano, flute and percussion, which presumably travels with them. This is an improvement over the temporary "scratch" orchestra, which so often takes the edge off, or rather puts an unpleasant edge on, a dance program.

Here, as in New York, the dance audience is a thing apart. It is, usually (unless illumined by the éclat of a benefit, so dear to society's heart), a half-house of dance specialists, artists, sculptors and the very small fringe of those who follow the dance as art. A good audience qualitatively, for what it lacks in numbers it makes up in vitality of interest.

Miss St. Denis opened the program with the exquisite "White Jade," now several seasons familiar. Mr. Shawn exhibited his splendid vigor in the "Invocation to the Thunderbird" and the "Ramadan Dance of the Algerian Youth" in ritual celebration.

Unusual—exotic—was the "Bas-Relief Figure from Anghor-Vat" new to Boston, but like the "Serimpi-Javanese Court Dance," which we have seen before. Many of these Eastern dances, as Miss St. Denis interprets them, become more pantomime than dance.

In the Duet Suite that closed the first half of the program, "Tillers of the Soil" was pictorially effective, if somewhat literal. This, too, in spite of the electrician's fumbling (recurring unfortunately during the entire evening) for the right switch at the right time. The "Idyll," springlike in the delicate viridescence of its costuming, revealed anew the real Ruth St. Denis charm of wafting lightness.

The influence of Denishawn travels in the Far East more and more pervades their programs. The Tagore Poem, illustrative in itself, was further elucidated by spoken verse. This going talkie was something of a shock at first, but the voice of Miss St. Denis, while unlike the mechanical utterances, added loveliness.

The evening was restful in the absence of elaborate décor and other appurtenances of the Denishawn Company. The dances patterned more vividly against the black curtains, or the occasional Oriental screen or hanging required for atmosphere. The Nautch Dance was vastly more striking without the georgeous distraction of detail. The Flamenco Dances, done by Ted Shawn from native manuscript, were marred by the vaudevillian touch that both these artists sometimes introduce. It may make for popularity, like the custom of repeating well received numbers. We prefer the snobbery of superiority-to-showmanship.

After the horrific "Dance of the Bull God," represented by Mr. Shawn (the mask seemed to be only Bully Bottom's head, after all, and the tout ensemble slipped dangerously to the border-line of the sublime) the waltz of Josephine and Hippolyte came with refreshing grace and simplicity. M. L.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Ethel Weiner, New York City.
Ralph E. Wagers, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ralph E. Wagers, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Edith S. Foster, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Josie Daniel, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Myrta N. Crowell, Washington, D. C.

Studebaker Leader Cites Selling Waste

Lack of training of sales personnel is responsible for millions of dollars wasted today in distribution, Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, told membess of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Before big companies can make any progress in cutting down distribution wastes, they must train their organizations to sell more efficiently, he said.

"It is our job—almost a sacred job—to get our merchandise to the consumer at the lowest possible expense," said Mr. Hoffman. "If you don't, your competitor will. The American public is the smartest public on earth. They know values and will ferret them out."

Distribution must be speeded up by methods that are used in mass production as far as the same can be applied to distribution, explained Mr. Hoffman.



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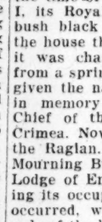
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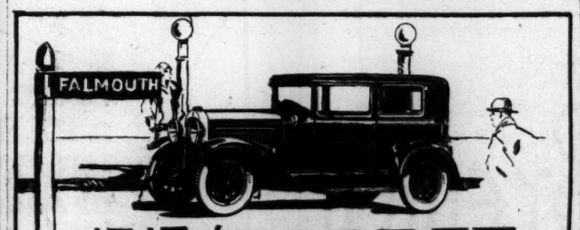
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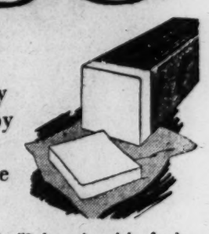
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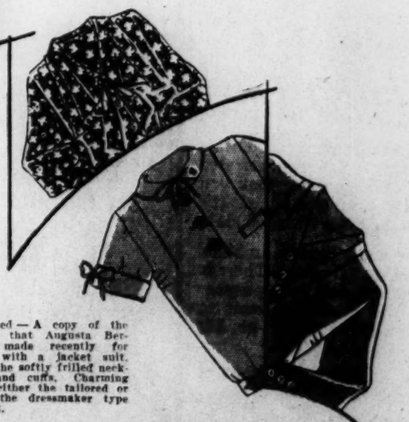
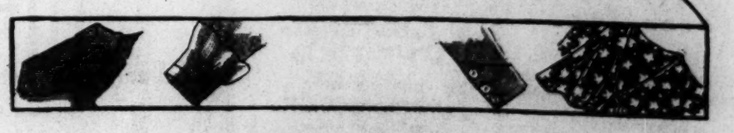
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CAUSE OF PEACE DOES NOT CALL FOR DICTATION

Misinterpretation of Anglo-American Friendship to Be Guarded Against

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One obstacle that must be surmounted is the suspicion of dictatorial designs on the part of any power or group of powers at the London naval conference. In the past it has always been supposed that when two countries get together they are trying to unite their forces against a third country or another group of countries.

If this idea is allowed to persist, the prospects of the conference are undoubtedly reduced. The old mentality saw alliances everywhere. Alliances were the fundamental law of diplomacy.

The United States has been singularly free of this mentality. At the beginning of its existence it entered into a pact with France, but thereafter it plainly saw the danger of entangling itself with European alliances. The corollary of the Monroe Doctrine, which forbade European powers to intervene on the continent of America and so make it a field of intrigue and competition, in which the United States would have to seek to establish a balance of power, was a sort of self-denying ordinance on the part of the United States to keep clear of European politics.

Isolation Called Impossible

That was a natural and, in its day, an extremely wise decision. Circumstances have changed to some extent, and if America is still right in keeping out of European politics, just as Europe should keep out of American politics, the economic development of the world, and its intellectual and moral development, make isolation impossible. There is an interdependence of continents. Neither America nor Europe can take decisive steps in the international domain without consulting each other.

Yet nobody who is acquainted with American tradition and American thought could imagine for a moment that the United States intends to depart from its doctrines, which are deep-rooted in the national consciousness. Great Britain and the United States are and must be on particularly friendly terms. But these terms do not in the least suggest an exclusive friendship. They do not in the least suggest any kind of alliance or entente which can possibly bear against a third nation.

Progress of Diplomacy

Diplomacy has made much progress. Yet it has not altogether managed to rid itself of its former prejudices or to forget its old methods. Everybody rejoiced in the warmth of the sentiments which were aroused by the visit of Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Hoover and felt that it was all to the good that the English-speaking peoples, who incidentally are supreme on the seas, should be closer friends than perhaps they have ever been before.

The danger lies, however, in a misinterpretation of this sentiment. The French were inclined to misinterpretation. They had enjoyed an entente which was converted into a definite alliance with Great Britain. That alliance and that entente had, with changing conditions, vanished. It was finally brushed aside by the Locarno Pact, which declared in effect that England would show no more favors to France that it would show to Germany. There was, too, a new and growing conception of alliances as somewhat perilous and outmoded devices. They seemed always to have a sharp point directed against someone else. They provoked counter-alliances and ranged the continent into hostile camps.

Obsolete Entente Cordiale

Mr. MacDonald tried to enunciate this new conception. There was to be no diminution of the friendly relations which had existed between France and England, but neither was there to be an insistence on the obsolete entente cordiale, which was based on a common fear of Germany. It was not altogether easy for the French, who had always counted on alliances, and whose post-war policy had been directed to the strengthening of special ties with Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia, to accept this simple and sincere statement.

It came about therefore that when Mr. MacDonald, after speaking of the end of the entente cordiale, turned toward the United States, he was accused of changing the policy of England and of endeavoring to construct an Anglo-American understanding to the detriment of the Anglo-French understanding.

Nothing could be more absurd. Nevertheless, we have to realize the cause and nature of the French suspicions. If the United States in the naval discussions thought that an attempt was being made to place it at a disadvantage by a preliminary agreement between France and Great Britain, France thought that the provisional accords between Great Britain and the United States might place it at a disadvantage.

Mistaken Publicists

These suspicions were fostered by well-meaning but mistaken publicists who hailed what they described as a "pooling" of the Anglo-American navies. Other publicists, with vague imperialist notions, asserted that Great Britain and the United States could together impose peace on the world. There is, of course, no question of imposing peace. The Romans imposed peace by their military might—but it was a peace that was perpetually soaked in blood. Napoleon had dreams of European peace obtained by the force of French arms—but it was a peace that meant war. Peace cannot be imposed by any power or combination of powers. Peace must be developed in the thought of the world, and anybody who talks of an Anglo-Saxon peace instead of a world peace is rendering poor service to the cause of peace.

There have been many denials of the supposed attempt on the part of Great Britain and America to dictate to Europe. War can be dictated, but not peace. In the London conference it is essential that the other powers should feel themselves perfectly free to put forward their suggestions and to come voluntarily to conclusions which are in the interest of all. Happily there are signs that the idea of an Anglo-American bid for sea supremacy at the expense of the smaller naval powers is being abandoned.

It is well that it should be so. It is well that we should start without any cut-and-dried arrangements. The nations are meeting together, so far as discussion is concerned, on an equal footing. No view, however excellent it may be in itself, is to be imposed. That it should impose itself by virtue of its essential rightness is another matter. The nations are not ranged against each other even in the cause of peace; they can only reach a naval accord if they are allowed to do so of their own free will.

Best Japanese Opinion Would Yield on Ratio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Intelligent opinion in Japan places success for the conference ahead of the 10-10-7 ratio. These thinkers believe that Japan will not risk the loss of its painstakingly gained reputation for peace by forcing the break-up of the conference on the ratio issue.

These are the views of the minority, albeit the educated and influential minority. The Government, in view of possible general elections in the spring, must also deal with the jingoistic majority, either ignoring it or educating it. This is the problem which Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, faces at home while Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier, presents his views at London.

To define more clearly the jingoistic view of the vast majority of the Nation, a well-informed Japanese has been asked to set forth the principal arguments advanced in favor of the 10-10-7 ratio.

Question of Australia

"Any ratio between Japan and the United States," he writes in part, "is based on the assumption that the 100 of the United States would be equal to the 60 or 70 of Japan should hostilities take place in Asiatic waters. Thus it is a ratio of offense for America and defense for Japan. Obviously, therefore, there can be no American objection to a 10-7 ratio with Japan.

"Since the 10-7 ratio is figured on the assumption that the United States would take the offensive, a miscalculation could mean but one thing, that the United States would be unable to beat Japan in a sea battle in Asiatic waters. She could avoid that danger by not coming out here. From Japan's standpoint, however, a miscalculation would be fatal. In this light, an endeavor to obtain as large a margin of safety as possible is quite justified.

"Japan's claim for a 10-7 ratio is unanswerable, so far as the United States is concerned. But some will say that a 70 per cent ratio would be a menace to Australia and New Zealand. . . . Japanese aggression against Australia is manifestly impossible. Distance is too great.

"For the sake of argument, however, let us assume that if Japan has a naval force 70 per cent as strong as that of the United States, Australia will be in danger. If this be true, it is because Great Britain, with infinitely greater maritime interests to protect, consented to parity with the United States. The trouble starts from that point.

Britain's Concession

"When Great Britain consented to parity she made a great concession, praiseworthy in that it manifested a real desire for peace. But that has nothing to do with Japan's position. Just because Great Britain has been overgenerous is no reason for Japan to expose itself to undue risks from the United States. But if the American people become convinced that Japan cannot defend herself what will happen if the Senate takes offense at some action taken, in all good faith, by Japan? A declaration of war cannot be laughed out of court, in view of what happened to the immigration problem. Perhaps such a declaration of war would be against the wishes of the American people, but such wishes would never deter the action of the Government. In such a case, Japan's only recourse is to the power to defend herself. The most important guaranty of peace between the United States and Japan is the fact that a war would be mutually disastrous.

"We are not preaching for a big navy. Quite the opposite. We want such drastic reductions that a war in the Pacific would be a technical impossibility. Unless reduction is carried that far, whatever agreement is reached cannot but be a half measure and half measures are always dangerous, for they leave suspicion and irritation alive."

Pension Proposed for Aged Persons

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An old-age pension bill to provide for the administering of help to proper cases will be presented to the Legislature, on or before Feb 15, by the State Legislative Commission on Old Age Security, according to Seabury C. Mastick (R.), State Senator from Pleasantville, chairman, who spoke recently before the monthly forum of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

The necessity of separating the proposed pension system from existing poor relief agencies that there might be none of the flavor of charity was stressed by Mr. Mastick, and to this end he suggested the establishment of a pension bureau in the Department of Social Welfare.

The minimum age recommended in the bill, he said, would be 70 years for both men and women, with the possibility of a citizenship qualification and a minimum length of residence provision to forestall a "colonization" movement from neighboring states, and, while the commission will recommend a maximum pension of $50 a month, the bill will set up no specific amounts.

MINE ROYALTIES £5,780,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The estimated total amount of coal mining royalties for Great Britain during the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1929, was £5,780,000. And the average amount per ton of output disposable commercially was 5.91d., according to Ben Turner, Secretary for Mines Department.

The Directorate

THE merging of The First National Bank of Boston and Old Colony Trust Company brings together around a single council table a directorate embracing directly and indirectly every important New England interest, and many of national and international scope. The combined directorate will serve both institutions.



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BATES MEMORIAL FOR BOSTON IS WRITERS' PLAN

Group Proposes Tablet to Author of Hymn, 'America, the Beautiful'

WELLESLEY, Mass. (AP)—A permanent memorial to Katharine Lee Bates, poet, who gave the hymn, "America, the Beautiful," to the nation, is proposed by a committee of which Gamaliel Bradford, author, is chairman.

Miss Bates was a native of a fishing village on Cape Cod and served Wellesley College for 40 years, rising to be professor of English.

The nation's libraries bear ample evidence of her activity as writer, poet, novelist and literary critic. High honorary degrees were bestowed on her by three colleges, but to the rank and file of American citizenry she is best remembered by her hymn.

Millions of school children have sung the sonorous lines which end:

"O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed his grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea."

The Katharine Lee Bates Memorial includes Curtis Hidden Page, president of the Poetry Society of America; Mrs. Fiske Warren, president of the New England Poetry Society; Prof. Charles Grandgent, president, Boston Authors' Club.

The committee hopes to erect in some public place in Boston, possibly with duplicates elsewhere, a bronze tablet commemorating Miss Bates as the author of the hymn. Miss Lilla Weed of the Wellesley College library, Wellesley, Mass., is secretary of the committee and is acting as treasurer.

WIDE DIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND TRADE PRAISED

Section's Many Industries Mean Strength, Analysis Indicates

Industrial diversification in New England is greater than in most parts of the United States, and few sections of the country can boast as sound an economic basis for a business future, with a minimum of industrial disturbances, it is shown by an analysis, just completed, by the Boston Chamber of Commerce bureau of commercial and industrial affairs.

"It is generally admitted that diversification of industrial activity is a safeguard against severe business depressions, and a tendency of most of the large industrial centers is to depart as much as possible from the concentration of manufacturing in a single industry," states the report.

"It is obvious that the so-called single industry city is in a disadvantageous position when its main industry is in a state of depression and that, conversely, the city of many industries can divert the labor and capital thrown on the market by the inactivity of any one of even a half dozens of its manufactures in a large number of more prosperous industries.

"The largest individual industry in Boston, according to the Bureau of Census Classifications, is the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. This industry comprises only 8 per cent of the total value of the manufactured products of the city and is but one of more than 100 major industries. It contributes only 114 manufacturing establishments to Boston's total of 2702 plants and employs less than 5 per cent of all the industrial workers in the city.

"Detroit has nearly 50 per cent of its industrial activity concentrated in two industries, the manufacture of motor vehicles and motor-vehicle bodies and parts. In New York City the manufacture of women's clothing comprises 20 per cent of all products made in that city. Meat packing constitutes 16 per cent of Chicago's industrial activity.

"According to the 1927 census of manufactures, there are in the United States 333 separate manufacturing classifications. In the six New England states there are 222, or exactly two-thirds of all the classifications represented in the country. Not included among these 222 New England industries are those having less than two representatives in each state. For example, the manufacture of razors, which contributes largely toward the value of Massachusetts-made products, is not included in the list, since there is only one manufacturer in the State."

CENSORSHIP LAW ATTACKED; NEW BOOK BILL URGED

Judgment on Full Text, Not on Obscure Passages, Is Basis of Measure

Support of the bill calling for amendments to the censorship law on books and other printed matter sold in Massachusetts, and calling for a complete reading of such matter by juries before handing down decisions, was presented at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs at the State House.

Speakers urged changing and clarification of the phraseology of the law, which reads in part: "Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing, containing obscene, indecent or impure references . . shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than two years and by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1000." The amendment which occupied the chief attention of the speakers called for striking out the words "containing" and "references" and insertihg therefor "which considered as a whole is."

Robert T. Bushnell, district attorney of Middlesex County, said the changes authorized in the bill up for consideration will eliminate many of the difficulties now faced in censorship. He declared himself as opposed to any kind of legislation to let down the bars on censorship but said he could see only expansion and greater protection in making it necessary for juries to judge printed matter on its full text.

The present bill, Mr. Bushnell added, would absolutely remove all informal censorship, the jury would be obliged to read the full text of material, many of the cases now carried to the Supreme Court would be settled in the lower courts, and it would prevent any private organization from setting up its own judgments as law. The only objection he offered was whether it was broad enough to cover the case of a magazine that had a single article in it which was objectionable. He advised consideration of this question.

Lack of a proper definition of censorship held back the solution of many difficulties, Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the Springfield Public Library, stated, and supported the present bill as providing a better system whereby the good books and bad books could be designated. No jury can judge a book's merits, he said, without reading the whole book. If 95 per cent of a book is all right and 5 per cent objectionable, the judge would be at a loss to judge correctly as to the book's value unless the entire material was taken into consideration, he asserted.

Herbert Parker, former attorney-general, and Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, both expressed themselves in favor of the new bill. Present restrictions, Mr. Peters said, have shut out many books from Massachusetts because of a single obscure passage. Proper censorship, he added, could not be accomplished by legislation but by education. It was as impossible, he concluded, to judge a book by a single passage as it is to judge a person's character by a single casual remark.

A book with a general purpose, general lesson and helpful outlook should not be excluded because of a single passage considered by a single group of men as unworthy, Mr. Parker said. There is nothing more vitally important to the Nation than protection of the morals of youth, he stated, and he favored the present bill because he thought it was an improvement over existing regulations. It leads toward expansion, he concluded, and should relieve the present strained situation, at least temporarily.

Elliot Paul, author, lined up with proponents of the present law stating that it was the "administration of it which had made the Commonwealth the laughingstock of the world. "Since men and not laws must determine what is obscene, you should elect high grade men for that purpose," he advised.

Peace Leader Says Reduced Navy Will Be Asked by British Women

Kathleen Courtney, International Worker, Tells School of Politics That Men and Women Must Solve Problems Together

When Kathleen D. Courtney, chairman of the British section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and delegate to the Cause and War Conference, told the 400 women at the school of politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge today that British women's organizations, in agreement with women of other countries, would present a definite plea to the naval disarmament conference for the scrapping of battleships, the session was interrupted by a burst of applause.

In speaking of English women and the Labor Party, Miss Courtney said that men and women must solve their problems together. She spoke of the gratification of English women over the fact that the peace move had come down to the stage where it has definite aims and proposals, which they can put before the legislators and say—"this is the next step you should take."

Preceding Miss Courtney, Lucy Textor, professor of history of Vassar College, spoke on "The Balance Sheet of Soviet Russia." Every study of Russia, she said, must take into account the peasant and the land question. When the serfs were emancipated in 1861 they were provided with fields and meadows but after a few years they found themselves unable to pay their taxes, and many of them relapsed into involuntary servitude. When the Communists came into power in 1917, they told the peasants to take such land as they needed, and cultivate it. Collective farms were created, and the Government now intends to socialize all the land within the next two years.

China was the general topic for discussions, Jan. 21, when addresses before the morning and afternoon sessions of the school of politics included those by two prominent Chinese.

Peace Worker Traces Map

Preceding these talks, Raymond T. Rich, executive director of the World Peace Foundation, traced the map of 1929, concluding that it had been a year of conciliation, arbitration, settlements, ratifications and promulgations.

No Yong Park, author of "The Revolt of China," introduced as the "Oriental Mark Twain," then dealt with the rise of nationalism in his country, and described the Nationalist program as including social and political reforms and educational and industrial development domestically, with a foreign policy including the abolition of unequal treaties, extraterritoriality, concessions and settlements.

"What China is fighting for now," he said, "is what all other sovereign states enjoy. She asks no more, or less, than what is essential for her to maintain herself as a member in the family of nations."

Referring to the young nationalists' attitude toward extraterritoriality, he said, "The Chinese mandate of Dec. 28 and the manifesto of Dec. 30 set Jan. 1, 1930, as the decisive time when the actual process of establishing Chinese sovereignty by abolition of extrality begins. The Chinese statesmen or soldiers might fail to abolish it, but the rising tide of Chinese nationalism will never cease to struggle until all her lost rights are restored to China."

Kyoto Parley Described

Roland Boyden, delegate to the Kyoto conference on Pacific relations, described some of the ramifications of that meeting and gave his impressions of the sense of the discussions. He spoke of some of the flaws in the consular court and hoped that the United States "will have sense enough to abolish it in a decent way, without being pushed off the map."

The Chinese Minister to the United States, Dr. C. C. Wu, spoke to the school in the evening, taking for his topic the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which, he declared, was the cause for the recent trouble between Russia and China. He referred to some newspaper accounts of the events that ended in the agreement last year, in which they said that China had seized the road. This, he denied. He also said that he believed a new conference would be necessary before a settlement was reached.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Suffolk Mayors' night, in honor of Mayors Philip J. Gallagher '21, J. Frank Manning '19, John J. Murphy '18, Suffolk Law Alumni Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; dormitory guidance course, talk on "Skills in Education," by Dr. Franklin P. Hawks, Room 657, 7:15; meeting, Caspy Club, Bates Hall, 8; meeting, Williams Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8; chess tournament, Room 100, 8:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; dinner in honor of Dorothee Von Velsen, former president, International League for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, talk by Frau Velsen on "The German Woman in the Modern World," Clubhouse, 6:30.

Dinner, Law Society of Massachusetts, in honor of Judges Donahue, Fosdick and Williams of the superior court; Judge Prest of the Suffolk probate court; Judges Adlow, Carr and Duff of the Boston municipal court; Judge E. G. Davis of East Cambridge court; Judge J. R. Churchill of the Dorchester court; Judge A. F. Hayden of the Roxbury district court, and Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, University Club, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; semi-monthly dance, George W. Brown Hall, 294 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; Albanian night, address by George N. Prifti, Albanian consul, Clubhouse, 8.

Last lecture in series by Prof. George La Piana, on "Christianity at the Beginning of the Fifth Century, and St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Ninth annual meeting, Boston Post, Society of American Military Engineers, talk by Capt. Harry B. Lebkicher, Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6.

Appalachian Mountain Club; illustrated lecture on "The Wild Life in Thule, the Land of the Polar Eskimo," by Prof. W. Elmer Ekblaw, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 7:30.

Seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, Germania Lodge, A. F. and A. M., address by Gov. Frank G. Allen, reading of paper on history of the lodge, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Meeting, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, talk on "Fire Protection Engineering as Applied to Municipalities," by Kenneth F. Akers, Fire Protection Engineer, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 7:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Virginia Warren, soprano, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Saturday.

School of Politics, "Foreign Affairs," auspices Massachusetts League of Women Voters, speaking by prominent men in foreign affairs, Commander Hotel, Cambridge, 2:30.

Harvard University; meeting, Society of Harvard Dames, talk on "Shakespeare, his Time and his Friends," by Prof. J. Tucker Murray, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston, illustrated school lecture by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer on "Greece, Yesterday and Today," lecture, 9:15; illustrated school lecture on "At Home in an Igloo," by Miss Folant, Lecture Hall, 10; lecture on "Japan, by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 11; illustrated school lecture on "India," by Miss Sawyer, Lecture Hall, Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 12:30 and 1:30.

Meeting, Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumni Association, entertainment, Braeburn Country Club, Newton, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza; Old Times luncheon, State Suite, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; discussion on "Jury Service for Women," Mrs. Jennie Loitman, lawyer, affirmative, Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, negative, Clubhouse, 11.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Durer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Heintzelman.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by H. Gordon Warlow.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc.; through Jan. 30. Also woodcuts in color by W. J. Phillips; through Jan. 31.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill—Stained glass and window cartoons by five Boston craftsmen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and snip prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Sisbee. Through Jan. 25.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 33 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Oil paintings by William B. Hazelton. Through Jan. 31.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va. Through Feb. 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by William J. Kaula. Through Feb. 1.

Vital Studio, 201-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White; through Jan. 24. Also etchings and Drypoints by Mary Ogden Abbott; through Jan. 25.

Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Mass.—American commercial art. Through Jan. 26.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Special sea life exhibit arranged with illuminating story labels; articles from Latin America and the Guianas; foreign butterflies and moths; boat models, including Flying Cloud clipper ship, model of beaver home, winter birds of Massachusetts habitat group, foreign birds, live alligator, salamanders, fish and turtles, case illustrating color in nature. Museum is open week days 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Mildred E. Mantor, director

CHURCHES OPPOSE DRY LAW REPEAL

A resolution opposing the repeal of the Massachusetts state prohibition enforcement law, which will come before the Legislature at its present session, was adopted by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches at its annual meeting Jan. 21.

The federation also adopted a resolution commending President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain for initiating the five-power naval arms reduction conference now in session in London.

EXPORTERS TO HEAR COOPER

William L. Cooper, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is to discuss the "Trends of Foreign Trade," at a meeting of the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at 6 p. m., Jan. 23, at the Chamber building.

MASSACHUSETTS TAX HEAD TELLS OF PROGRESS MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to come from the great industrial states, which manufacture and sell most of their own products in their own state.

"Under legislation our committee will seek to obtain, corporations will be required to pay taxes only in the states in which they are incorporated. Reciprocal taxation on inheritances has worked so admirably that several provinces in Canada have been enlisted to join in the co-operative scheme of not taxing others if others do not tax them."

Mr. Long pointed out that his committee had nothing to do with the State or Federal Government, that it was working on "its own hook." He said he did not expect to experience any difficulty in Massachusetts, as the anti-double inheritance tax bill was passed almost immediately when presented to the Legislature. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and several other eastern industrial states he expected to offer little opposition to passing laws against double taxation of corporations. "We will have to sell the idea to the others, however," he added.

Mr. Long even looked farther ahead than the elimination of double taxation in the United States, stating that he hoped sometime to see it extended to foreign countries even as it now is extended to Canada.

There will be a preliminary report filed by the committee at the 1930 National Tax Conference, the commissioner said by way of concluding. Nothing definite will be done by the committee until after the 13 committee members have met and discussed conditions in various localities at their initial meeting to be held Feb. 14.

MAINE REPUBLICANS TO MEET IN BANGOR

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—John E. Nelson of Augusta, Representative in Congress from the Third Maine District, was chosen at a meeting here of the Republican state committee to preside at the 1930 state convention.

Bangor was selected as the convention city, and the date was left to the discretion of Daniel H. Field, chairman, of Phillips, and the Penobscot County delegation, with the understanding that the convention would be held either the last week of March or the first week of April.

BANKER SAYS WEALTH OF NATION IS SOUND

The wealth of the United States is as great today as it was before the stock market crash last year, William J. Fortune, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, declared at the annual dinner of the Packard Motor Company, of Boston, attended by more than 300 salesmen and dealers of the company.

The basic soundness of conditions justifies the discontinuance of pessimistic talk, Mr. Fortune said. Alvan T. Fuller, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, presided.

BOYS' CLUB PICKS LEADERS

George Bramwell Baker was elected president of the Boys' Club of Boston at its annual meeting held Jan. 21 in the Parker House. Henry I. Harriman, Prince Ferdinand, Howard Coonley, Huntington R. Hardwick, Edwin S. Webster, Rudolph Weld, H. Frederick Lesh, James W. Rollins, Bertram G. Waters, William A. Barron, Malcolm H. Logan, and Henry G. Lapham, were elected to the board of overseers for a term of three years.

MT. HOLYOKE CALLS GRADUATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — New York's first woman Congregational minister, the Rev. Louise Saxe Eby, who was ordained in the Broadway Tabernacle last year, will shortly return to her Alma Mater, Mount Holyoke College, where, as a member of the Department of Religion, she will take over the work of Assistant Professor Dorothy Butler Robinson, B. D., for the spring semester.

IRON GATE TRAINS STOP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The last of the original iron gate tube trains made its farewell journey on the Bakerloo line from Queen's Park to Elephant and Castle on Jan. 1. Three years ago the replacement of these trains was started and the completion of this program has meant that 191 new trains, composed of 1219 individual cars, have been put into service at a cost of about £5,000,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with some light snow tonight, followed by clearing weather Thursday; colder; moderate winds, mostly northwest; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 22.

Southern New England: Snow tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; colder; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably snow; colder tonight and in Maine Thursday; moderate shifting winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	8
Atlantic City	30	Montreal	10
Boston	28	Nantucket	32
Buffalo	14	New Orleans	38
Calgary	14	New York	30
Charleston	54	Philadelphia	22
Chicago	6	Portland, Me.	20
Denver	4	Pittsburgh	18
Des Moines	-14	Portland, Ore.	16
Eastport	12	San Francisco	48
Galveston	52	St. Louis	-2
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	-14
Helena	-16	Seattle	30
Jacksonville	56	Tampa	66
Kansas City	-6	Washington	32
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:39 p. m. Thursday, 6:03 a. m.
Height of tides, 7.6 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:20 p.m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:05 Home Savings Bank program; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; historical sketches and music.
7:00 Big Brother Club; lighthouse and coast guard news.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Massachusetts Wharf Coal program.
8:00 NBC, Mobiloil Concert; James Melton, tenor soloist.
8:30 NBC, Address by the Hon. George W. Wickersham, chairman President Hoover's Commission on Observance and Enforcement of Law.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program: "The Road to Prosperity," William Trufant Foster; "Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra, direction of George Dasch.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; The Revelers; Gustave Haenschen, conductor.
10:30 Weather and flying forecast, E. B. Rideout.
10:35 Morrie Rich and his RKO stage band.
11:05 News; Hampton Quartet.
11:30 NBC, Leo Reisman's Central Park Casino Orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p.m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets.
6:15 Musicale Interlude.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Evening Echoes"; orchestra.
6:45 "Criminal Law," Dean Archer.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Springfield Automobile Show."
7:30 NBC, Westinghouse Salute: dramatic sketches; 40 mixed voices; concert orchestra direction of Cesare Sodero.
8:00 NBC, Yeast Foamers: Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Lee Sims, pianist; orchestra direction of Harry Kogen.
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Foresters: male quartet; concert orchestra.
9:00 Mason and Hamlin Concert.
9:30 Introducing Harold C. Higgins, commercial manager of WBZ-WBZA.
10:00 Joseph Bobrovitch, lyric tenor.
10:30 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; Sport Digest; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Gang; talks; dance music.
5:45 Menihan's Arch Aiders; dance music.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 The Champions; dance music.
6:25 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:40 Howard Fashion Plates; vocal.
6:50 Converse Big C Liners; concert.
7:05 The Talisman and his Crusaders; concert orchestra.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 Huke's Sound Investors; John Herrick, baritone; dance orchestra.
8:00 CBS, General Mills Fast Freight; Gold Medal Trio; Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist.
8:30 CBS, "Forty Fathom Trawlers" sketch; Herman Melville's "Benito Cereno."
9:00 Gentles Homlykers; baritone soloist; dance orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Soprano soloist; vocal choruses; Freddie Rich and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Kolster Hour: Ben Selvin and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Grand Opera Concert; Columbia Opera Group; Columbia Symphony orchestra.
10:50 Time; news.
11:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; sketch, "From Sire to Son."
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"; organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Jack Mahoney, tenor.
5:15 Studio Program.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour: organ, voices and strings.
6:00 "The Joy Boys."
6:30 "Ted and Al, the Melody Boys."
6:44 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—NBC, Betty Crocker.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Résumé of London naval parley and introduction of conference delegates by William Hard, NBC observer, and British Commentator, reradiocast from London.
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, United States Marine Band.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:08 p. m.—Tercentenarians.
1:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
4:00 p. m.—"The Poet's Corner."
4:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
11:00 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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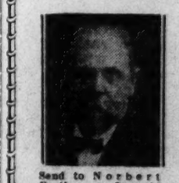
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GROWING TAXES FORCE ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES

Public Demand for Better Things Coincides With Shrinkage of Dollar

State and local taxes are increasing in the United States. What is behind the increasing totals? Is the "tax cargo overloading the ship of state" or is there some other explanation? The following article, discussing the situation, is by Earle Duffy, editor of the Chicago Visitor magazine, an economist who has specialized in taxation problems.

To view the tax situation fairly, two frequently shunned truths must be recognized:

First, modern civilization needs and demands more public improvements than ever before.

Second, the purchasing power of the dollar is considerably less and the average wage considerably more than before the World War.

The 1928 purchasing power of the dollar, as compared with the dollar of 1913, was but 65 cents, as is shown in the United States Department of Commerce retail food price survey.

Detailed reports received annually by the United States bureau of the census from 146 cities of over 30,000 population, show that the amount spent per capita in 1913 was $32.46 and that in 1923 this had risen to $68.99, an apparent increase of 112 per cent. However, the period between the two dates was decidedly abnormal. The World War disrupted financial standards all over the world. American money along with European money depreciated. The dollar in 1920 was worth just about half as much as it was in 1913.

With the purchasing strength of the dollar weakened, cities had to function as usual as did private enterprises. But cities, unlike industries, cannot raise the price of commodities to increase revenues because the city has nothing to sell, so it was therefore necessary to increase taxes to obtain sufficient funds to maintain the before-the-war standard of city living. Real attempts at economy were made by many cities with only slight increases in taxation, but in these instances the citizenry received less than in 1913.

Just Catching Up With Dollar

Economists have pointed out that we are only now catching up with the normal expenditures back in 1913, in other words, virtually the same amount of money has been spent to operate the cities as if the war had not intervened.

City activities must also be measured by the net indebtedness. The bureau of census figures from the 146 cities, show that the per capita net indebtedness rose from $69.28 in 1913 to $128.13 in 1925. Here again, the variation in the purchasing power of the dollar should be considered if a true painting of the case is to be made.

Inasmuch as the demand for municipal bonds by the investing public is good, cities are enabled to borrow money at interest rates of from 1 to 2½ per cent less than public utilities. Conservative bankers maintain that so long as the indebtedness of the city is kept within 10 per cent of the total assessment figure, the issuance of paper for public improvements is a sound and desirable policy.

Making Improvements Pay

Public improvements purchased by the city, county or state are not liabilities in any sense of the word. The sewer system and the municipal playgrounds are a distinct part of the assets of the individual citizen.

The chief growth in expenditures has naturally come about in the highway field which now absorbs about 8 per cent of all state funds. In 1915, the total state outlay for highways was something over $54,400,000, while in 1924 the amount had increased to $353,300,000.

Would the states expend such an enormous sum if the ends were not justified? William H. Connell, former president of the American Road Builders' Association has declared:

"There is an accepted principle that no highway shall be constructed at a cost in excess of its earning capacity. There can be developed from the facts evolved from transport surveys, such as the one made in Pennsylvania, whether or not there is a definite return to the public in dollars and cents on any section of highway just as the return in dollars and cents can be shown on a section of a railroad.

"The only difference is that the railroad's earning capacity is based on charging certain sums for transportation commodities and passengers, while the paved highway's earning capacity is based on saving definite sums to the people using the highways for transporting commodities and passengers.

"In the case of both the State of Pennsylvania and the entire United States the building of improved roads has saved the owners of motor vehicles many million dollars in excess of the annual costs of the roads."

Constant Scrutiny Necessary

Only constant scrutiny will coordinate tax returns with the forever expanding and contracting governmental requirements. According to a statement recently issued by the Illinois Bankers' Association, virtually 50 per cent of the taxable wealth of Illinois is paying no tax at all.

In advocating a constitutional amendment to permit revision of taxation, the Illinois Bankers' Association points out that 71 per cent of all taxes are on real estate, although it composes only 37.5 per cent of the state's wealth; that while real estate and bank stock are valued by tax officials, on other personal property the taxpayer sets his own valuation.

As a result, personal tax reports show some counties without a single sewing machine or jewelry of any kind. But the most interesting fact of all, according to the tax returns, is that Cook County, in which Chicago is located, has only $3,000,000 in money!

The tax load, then, might be considerably lightened by demanding of state legislatures new laws that would bring about a more embracive system of taxation through the uncovering of the vast hidden untaxed wealth.

After all, the true governor of tax rates is not the city council, the board of county commissioners, or the state legislature, but it is the ability of the people to pay for those conveniences evolved by society.

Court of Appeals Made Radio Arbiter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia is the final arbiter of cases brought by the Federal Radio Commission. It was made clear by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is presiding in the absence of Chief Justice Taft, that the Supreme Court does not propose to review cases passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

The attitude of the Supreme Court was disclosed Jan. 20 when the case of Station WGY, which had been brought before it, was abruptly terminated after the hearing of the commisison's counsel, the court disagreeing with the commission's contention that the District Court's decision was a judicial action and as such subject to review. The court restricted the arguments of counsel to the subject of jurisdiction alone and further declared that it was not necessary to hear counsel for the General Electric Company, owner of WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.

The action of the Supreme Court in effect sustains the Court of Appeals ruling that WGY may use the frequency of 790 kilocycles without time limit.

MRS. W. J. BRYAN HAS PASSED ON

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Mrs. Mary Baird Bryan, widow of William Jennings Bryan, passed on here Jan. 21 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Grace Bryan Hargreaves. She had returned here three months ago from Miami, Fla., where she had visited another daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, member of Congress from Florida.

Mrs. Bryan, who before her marriage on Oct. 8, 1884, was Mary Elizabeth Baird of Perry, Ill., recently had completed writing a biography of her husband, which had been begun as an autobiography by the commoner. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were residents of Lincoln, Neb., for more than 30 years, and during that residence Mrs. Bryan gained a high place in the esteem of neighbors and friends. Always a close student of affairs, both local and national, she took up the study of law and in the early nineties she was admitted to the Nebraska bar.

KENTUCKY PRESS FOR WORLD COURT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky—The Kentucky Press Association has gone on record unanimously in favor of adherence to the World Court by the United States and ratification of the protocol by the Senate.

BRITISH ENVOY LAUDS AMERICA IN SERIES TALK

Sir Esme Howard, Who Soon Leaves, Opens Good-Will Discussions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Standing in the state dining room of the British Embassy, replete with social and political associations, Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States and dean of the diplomats in Washington, gave the initial talk on international good will in the "Conclave of Nations" series in which ambassadors and ministers accredited to Washington are to participate.

Special interest attended the speech of Sir Esmé in that he is soon to retire from a post which he has filled so acceptably and that the old Embassy, dating from 1873, will soon be only a memory, the new building on Massachusetts Avenue being nearly completed.

Sir Henry Thornton, now president of the Canadian National Railways, as Minister from Great Britain was the first diplomatic representative to occupy it. Sir Julian Pauncefote, afterwards Lord Pauncefote, was the first Ambassador. In the list of those who have occupied the building are Lord Bryce, the Earl of Reading, Viscount Grey and Sir Auckland Geddes. The Prince of Wales was entertained at the Embassy and Ramsay MacDonald the British Prime Minister, with his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, recently spent four nights there.

In his address Sir Esmé said:

"I have learned many lessons during the years spent on this side of the Atlantic. I have admired the wonderful energy, the organizing power, the constructive genius and, perhaps above all, the refusal to take defeat—the readiness to start again and make a success of it—which is so characteristic of the American people.

"I have rejoiced in your friendliness and in your open-heartedness and readiness to give information to all and sundry, I have above all admired the intensive search for truth that is being carried out by your great research workers who come to the assistance, not only of your industries, but also those in the world at large, in the most generous spirit.

"I wish, therefore, to take this as one opportunity to express my most hearty thanks to this country for the hospitality I have received and the lessons I have learned, and if anyone is listening on the radio whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, to say that I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing them again some day in this country."

GOVERNOR TAKES TREE ALONG WHEN MOVING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Cameron Morrison, former governor of North Carolina, has had a huge live oak tree dug up and brought from his "native heath" in Richmond County, and replanted on his extensive estate near Charlotte.

The live oak was taken from near the home of W. W. Covington, a mile south of Rockingham. A truck, trailer and tractor were sent from Charlotte to Rockingham to deliver the tree at its new home on the Morrison model farm.

The oak, with the dirt still around its roots, was said to have weighed between six and seven tons.

PUBLIC URGED TIME TO BUILD HOMES IS NOW

$500,000 Fund to Encourage Construction Is Got Under Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Executive of approximately 60 building trade associations, representing construction, equipment and supply industries, recommended formation of a $500,000 fund to encourage and advertise homebuilding and ownership as part of the work of President Hoover's business survey conference.

Contrary to the situation existing a month ago, the attitude of the conferees seemed to be that the real period of emergency had passed, but that its most important factor, the stock market slump, had caused a reaction that required the "work" formula proposed by Mr. Hoover.

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, called attention to the vast amount of public and semi-public work scheduled for the coming year. He made the point that while the $7,000,000,000 or more scheduled for expenditure during 1930 in federal, state and major industrial construction and replacement represented only a slight increase over the now known expenditures in the past the fact that it represented an increase rather than a decrease was a good augury of continued satisfactory business conditions.

The conference recommended formation of a permanent research group and of a special home financing committee whose function it would be to encourage actively and systematically the making available of funds for building and for remodeling or modernizing.

"You will encounter," said Mr. Lamont, "the immediate problem of aiding in the rapid restoration of financing facilities up to the point where they were before the drain from the security markets was generally felt. I hope that the impetus attained when you have reached that point will carry forward into a distinct improvement in the second mortgage situation, the complete solution of which may require years of effort, supplemented by research and changes in laws."

SILK SHIPMENTS COMING

Twenty ships will dock at West coast ports with cargoes of raw silk for delivery in February, according to the Silk Association of America.

Free Seaside Holiday for Farm Folk of Parched Mallee Given in Victoria

Relief From Long Dry Period Afforded 500 Women and Children by Fellow Australians—Plan for Billeting Young Tourists Devised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Thanks to the generosity of the public in more favored portions of Victoria, 500 women and children in poor circumstances will be enabled to escape the hot winds and discomforts of the parched northern Mallee area and spend a refreshing holiday by the seaside.

As a result of a prolonged dry period many Mallee settlers are in poor financial circumstances. Holidays have been impossible for several years.

Members of a touring parliamentary party, on their return to Melbourne, launched a fund to bring women and children of the Mallee to the seaside for a holiday free of charge.

There was a splendid response, and now 500 people, selected by a special committee, are eagerly looking forward to an early holiday.

Seaside boarding houses are providing accommodation at cut rates, and the Railway Department has granted concession fares. Many Mallee children, unaccompanied by their parents, will be "billeted" at private homes, free of charge.

Where necessary, the Mallee visitors will also be provided with clothing from the public fund.

MACLEAY GOES TO ARGENTINA

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir William Ronald Macleay is appointed to succeed Sir Malcolm Robertson as British Ambassador at Buenos Aires. Sir William has been British Minister to Prague since 1927. He has served in different diplomatic capacities at Washington, Copenhagen, Brussels, Madrid, Constantinople, and other capitals. He was Minister in Argentina from 1919 to 1922.



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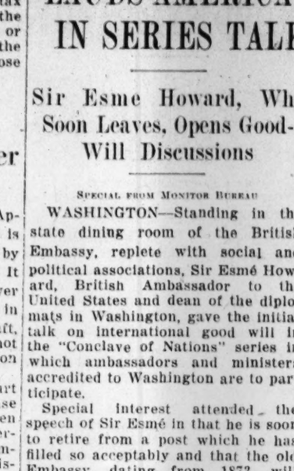
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SPEEDING WORLD NEEDS HOME AS HAVEN OF REST

Stability and Trustfulness of Family Life Called Relief in Machine Age

This is the eighth of nine articles appearing Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on "The Modern Family and Home."

By E. SHILLITO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

WHEN we say that the modern home must adjust itself to the need of the modern man, the word "modern" is used neither in praise, nor in blame. It is only meant to convey the fact that mankind in Western civilization lives today under outward conditions which he is the first to know. He belongs fundamentally to the same world as his fathers, but he has to discover this in the midst of an age that is fascinated by its mastery of natural forces, and by the marvels achieved by applied natural science. His life moves to a new tempo, and a wider range. With these things has come big business. And through the new means of transit and communication the stage upon which the modern man finds himself set, is vast, and almost illimitable.

In such a world he is in danger of becoming a cog in a machine, doing over and over again the same thing; or he may be a director of such processes, but still during his working hours absorbed in machines, and conscious of being in the thick of a crowd.

During those busy hours he is conscious of limitations upon his freedom and only in part is his personality exercised; he must think moreover and speak circumspectly; he cannot let himself go.

There is no turning back after such conquests over nature as mankind has won in the last century. It is impossible to curb natural science. By means of the machine it must set mankind free for its higher destiny; but while the process remains incomplete, and man is in danger from the tyranny of machinery, there is peculiar need for anything which will afford a respite and a retreat.

An Area of Peace

Home ought to help mankind under such conditions. It has something to receive from him, but something also to give; and in the hour when he needs this most he may find in his home an area of peace. "In returning and in rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and confidence shall be your strength." Such words as these from Isaiah make a peculiar appeal to the modern man, and it is to his home he may look for the occasion in which he may seek and find such a deliverance.

For him the life of home brings a contrast to the mechanical element in his world. It should not be forgotten in fairness that nowhere has applied science done more for mankind than in the management and order of domestic life. It has reduced its drudgery. But though it has gained from the mechanization of modern life, home is in sharp contrast to other societies; in it the economic values do not hold good; the methods, which are demanded by business on a large scale are not applied there. In that retreat the man or the woman may unbend; there he counts for something; he is a person; he can "unclamp," and be free. When the members of a family meet together, they are not graded according to their wealth, or their economic value; they are in a scene, in which other values hold. It is good for the modern man to have such a base upon which he may fall back.

Harbor of Refuge

Some day man will complete his conquest, and the threat of the machine will cease to enthrall him; he will still need his home for other reasons, but till then he will need it for the contrast it brings, and the relief, such as a sailor knows, when he puts into harbor.

Peace is found there, but peace does not mean the absence of toil; it is rather the condition of a fruitful activity. In the freedom from suspicion, in the elimination of friction, in the imaginative sympathy, which are found in his home, the thought expands even as it rests.

Without such a home life the modern man is in danger of becoming too formless and bewildered, and he himself a mere fly on the wheel. He is always being carried by natural science further and further outward into a world incomprehensible, vast; he needs an inward movement as well. It is not enough to have the vast spaces for his dwelling-place, he needs a local habitation in which he can feel that he has some identity of his own. "If you want a thing to become living, make it local." Home does that for man; it keeps his life local. It saves him from the effects of a world that threatens to overwhelm him. To do this for him, however, the home must be true to its own calling, and not seek to become a copy of the world. It is not meant to walk by the ways of the outer world, but to become a prophecy of what that world may become.

While there is no doubt that swift and easy travel will tempt men to forget their birthright, in such an age, when there are so many forces pulling him away from his old bearings, there is the more need of the sanctuary in which he can taste and enjoy the most ancient and beautiful of fellowships. Such an inner inclosure will give what nothing else can: a place of refuge and a base for a life of service to which the tired and baffled man, after he is refreshed in the chamber called Peace, will carry the ideal which home still holds in trust for the guidance of all human societies.

U. S. Business Group Visits New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The first large group of American tourists, officially backed by business organizations, to visit New Zealand arrived recently on the Matson liner Malolo, which has been making a tour of the Pacific.

The group was officially welcomed by the city, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the English-Speaking Union, being entertained at dinner, and by an excursion into the thermal region of Rotorua during their three days' stay in the state.

"We carry no hand bags or samples," said C. C. Morse of San Francisco, chairman of the cruise committee. "We do not come to increase our exports, but rather by friendly contacts to increase your exports to our country."

MEXICAN MOTHERS RECEIVE GOOD ADVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A million bulletins containing advice to mothers on the care of children are being distributed through the channels of 4000 federal rural schools of the country by the National Infancy Protective Society headed by Mrs. Carmen Portes Gil, wife of the Mexican President.

Mrs. Portes Gil has also appealed to the governors of the various states to include in their budgets for the coming year a sum to aid the local state branch of this national organization.

MEXICAN EDUCATION DECREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—By decree of President Portes Gil an educational council is being formed in the Federal District, of parents, teachers and officials of the Ministry of Public Education. This council will have a major hand in formulating education policy, and in the matter of school programs and text books.

Way to Be Architect a Long Grind but Well Repays All Early Toil

Practical Advices on Profession Given to Beginners by Authority—Art, Mechanics and Business Blend in Requirements for Designing Building

"Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the twelfth. These articles, each one of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesdays.

By W. POPE BARNEY, Architect

THE adage, "Don't start anything you can't finish," is good guidance for one considering architecture as a profession. While the destination is, in my opinion, one of the most delightful and inspiring in the world, the road to it is a long one and involves much sacrifice which can only be happily made if one is determined to reach the goal.

First, as to preliminary requirements. You should have a good high school education, a great love of building things or else of drawing and an appreciation of things of refinement and beauty; an enthusiasm which can stand up under six years of college training, a year of foreign study, five to ten years of office experience in drafting and superintendence under the guidance of some older architect, and still maintain a zest for all that is fine and beautiful or strong and noble. If you lack any of these requirements, you must have the others in superabundance, in order not to fall by the wayside without reaching your destination.

Getting Advice

If you have, or see, the possibility of attaining these initial requirements, you cannot do better than go to the nearest architect of reliability and ask his advice as to the next step before you. The schools vary in excellence from year to year; books on architecture which seem inspiring vary with the individual and, to tell the truth, much as one hates to admit it, the course leading to architecture is so exacting of time and energy, that it is only with the greatest effort that you will have time for free reading until after you have been out of college for some years. If time is available, however, histories of art, of architecture, of civilization, are the foundation of a cultured appreciation of what has been, or is being done, in the arts. All reading that helps you to appreciate the viewpoint of others will ultimately help you to solve architecturally their needs, and all experience, such as visiting art museums, attending concerts or lectures, will help you to a broader appreciation of the function of art in the life of the world.

If college is impossible, you can still become one of America's foremost architects without it. Charles Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia, who has done the beautiful buildings at Princeton University, is an office-trained, and not a college-trained, man. The office training, however, takes even more time and harder work as it involves night school after the day's work is done. Of necessity, most of the experience in the office will prove to be routine and not very illuminating. You will have to change your job a great number of times in all probability, before you get an all around experience—the theoretical side of which you would have gained much more quickly at college, and the practical side of which would have come much more easily if preceded by a college training.

Engineering Side

As to the architect himself. What is he like and how does he work? He must embrace the functions of a clear-seeing, hard-headed engineer in analyzing the needs which his client has explained, both for the present and the future. He must then proceed to analyze the site and its significant possibilities, after which he proceeds to a study of available materials and labor. Having gotten a bird's-eye view of the problem, he now proceeds to a diagrammatic solution of essentials in plan, and from this to a determination of structure and its relation to the mechanical trades of plumbing, heating, ventilating and lighting. He then restudies the plan and structure as a unit, giving possibilities of mass formation. He is then beginning to function as an artist, restudying the possibilities of site, material and plan as the colors on his palette with which he is to paint a picture in three dimensions by the grouping of his masses into a composition, studying the voids of his windows in relation to the remaining wall surface and refining his proportions as a sculptor would as he studies around and around his subject.

Then comes the choice of textures and decoration and the final fusing of the whole into a result which is replete with the significant beauty inherent in every problem, if one is only clear-seeing enough to discern it.

Must Be Business Man

The architect also functions as a business man, having the responsible charge of the spending wisely of millions of dollars of other people's money and many times he has to lay out a scheme for financing in such a way that banks and other financial interests may understand the possibilities of the venture as a channel for investments.

He also must draw up contracts and administer the payments to the builders from month to month in such a way as to be fair to them and yet protect the interests of his client should any unforeseen contingency arise.

The architect must also be something of a diplomat. His work frequently becomes the ground for contending forces, and to be able to hew to the line and accomplish the best he is capable of, and yet avoid the criticism of being dictatorial, prejudiced or actuated by ulterior motives, requires often the greatest self-restraint, wisdom and good nature. In fact, some of our greatest architects of modern times, men like Charles Follen McKim, of the firm of McKim, Meade & White, were known for their sweet reasonableness and unfailing tolerance of the other fellow's point of view, as much as for their more technical abilities.

Getting to Work

Now comes the consideration of the process of doing his work. The architect starts by consulting his client and getting a program of the needs in more or less definite form. He prepares his sketches, a solution in plan and in exterior, and roughly estimates a cost. These sketches and estimate, after receiving the approval of the owner as an acceptable solution of his problem, become the basis for the architect or his assistants to proceed to work up definite drawings and specifications for all of the details of structure, heating and ventilating, from which reliable bids may be taken from competent bidders. With the successful bidder, contracts are drawn up and the actual work of building commenced. The architect now superintends the work as it progresses to see that it is according to drawings and specifications and he issues from month to month certificates for payment to the builder.

At the same time, there is going forward in his office, on the part of himself or his assistants, a great number of full-sized details of intricate construction or decorative elaboration—the latter often being studied in beautifully rendered charcoal drawings or in clay and plaster—and with the completion of the building, the architect, if he has a sufficient element of the artist in him, extends his jurisdiction from the building itself to its planting and furnishing.

Last, we come to the finished product. What is Architecture? According to Vitruvius, "Architecture hath three conditions — commodity, firmness and delight." If a building is commodious and properly houses its reason for being—if it is firm and strong and durable—if it gives delight to its beholder as having a beauty appropriate to it—it is Architecture. If it lacks any one of these, it may be building, but it is not Architecture. Years have passed since Vitruvius; architectural styles have come and gone, and come again and yet again, but his definition is as true and complete today as ever and as uncompromising for an architect to face.

11 Bases of Society Listed by Educator

COLUMBUS, O. — Speaking on "Education and True Patriotism" before an audience of more than 1000 people at a meeting of the city Parent-Teacher Association in the auditorium of the North High School Jan. 20 Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, listed 11 definite teachings as necessary for the preservation and progress of society. They are:

"To place only good and worthy men in position of power.

"To enact just and equal laws, for it is by law that individual conduct is socially controlled.

"To enforce the laws upon all alike, without delay and without fear or favor.

"To obey and reverence all laws as the political religion of the nation, for disrespect for law is a sign of social disintegration.

"To respect property, for by means of it the material wealth of mankind may be increased and the intellect developed.

"To recognize human rights as more important than property rights.

"To think straight so that liberty be not confused with license nor public opinion with mob psychology, for social liberty is more important than personal liberty.

"To appeal to reason instead of to physical force and violence as a means of settling disputes, for force is impotent to organize anything.

"To arise above all class and racial fear and hatred and jealousy and animosity, for these black thoughts give rise to riots and wars and all forms of injustice.

"To appreciate solid attainments of national character, for it is the tollsome evolution of ages that crowns itself with our Federal Union.

"To be tolerant of progressive change, for the surest way to avoid revolution is to encourage evolution."

NEW CAR LICENSE LAW IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICTON, N. B. — New Brunswick 1929 motor vehicle licenses are good for use until Feb. 28, 1930, according to an order published in the Royal Gazette, acting under provisions of the New Brunswick Motor Vehicle Act, extending until Feb. 28, 1930, all licenses which would otherwise expire on Dec. 31, 1929.

This means that March 1, 1930, is the date when all motor vehicles owned or licensed in New Brunswick must have 1930 license plates to be legally operated upon the highways. It avoids the year-end rush for new plates in the motor vehicle branch of the Public Works Department at Fredericton and at the other issuing offices throughout the Province, where there was for years an annual congestion during the holidays period, and it will encourage the operation of automobiles during the winter season, with consequent returns of gasoline tax receipts to the Provincial Treasury that would not come if cars were laid up.

WORKERS CLAIM INDIAN AFFAIRS NEED SYMPATHY

Association Says Advance Made in Solution of Problems

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Through a more sympathetic understanding of the needs of the Indian on the part of government agencies, and co-operation of various interested groups, many of the most serious problems of the race are being solved, according to speakers at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Indian Rights Association in the historic Friends Meetinghouse here.

The board of directors of the association reported that 1929 was an important year in connection with Indian affairs and that 1930 marks the dawn of a new era. The two important events of last year which made such a change in Indian affairs, the board said, was the comprehensive survey of the entire Indian situation by the Institute for Government Research and the results of the conference of Friends of the Indians held at Atlantic City in December, 1928, which served to focus public attention on the problems with a view to accomplishing definite results.

The association expressed gratitude for the interest taken in Indian affairs by President Hoover as evidenced by his appointment of Charles J. Rhoads and J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, as commissioner and associate commissioner of Indian affairs respectively. Both Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood have been identified with the Indian Rights Association for years.

"Another gratifying 'follow-up' of these appointments," the report said, "is the manner in which the various groups of Friends of the Indians—often holding divergent views—have established an entente cordiale that did not exist heretofore. All recognize the sincerity of purpose of the new administration and feel now is the accepted time to accomplish definite and lasting results and they are working as a harmonious unit to support Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood in their efforts on behalf of the American Indian."

The speakers at the meeting were Scott Leavitt, of Montana, Representative in Congress and chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs; the Rev. W. David Owl, Cherokee Indian, who is engaged in missionary work among the Indians of New York State; Mr. Scattergood, associate commissioner; Samuel M. Brosius, of Washington; Lawrence E. Lindley, associate secretary and Matthew K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association. Jonathan M. Steere, president of the association, occupied the chair.

Mr. Leavitt, describing the work of the congressional committee, said that so far there have been 93 bills introduced and passed on to his committee, each of which has some direct bearing on the Indian question. Some of these bills, he said, deal with individual Indians and some with individual tribes and pertain to the use of tribal funds, disposition of lands, rights or the extension of priveleges, and about 15 of them refer to all Indians.

Mr. Owl, after telling of some of his own life and family, said that there is evidence that the Indians are getting out into the work and doing things for themselves and that there is increasing evidence that when given the opportunity, they can make important places for themselves in the world.

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY

The preliminary statement of the American Glue Company for the 1929 year indicates preferred dividend earned and a balance equal to approximately $6 a share on common, as compared with $3.26 on common last year.

Western Air Express Reduces Its Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Western Air Express has begun a 60-day trial of low passenger rates to determine whether they will affect the volume of air travel sufficiently to justify continuance. This is the second rates cut made within 30 days.

The trip between Los Angeles and Kansas City can be made for $120, and from San Francisco by way of Los Angeles for $127. Reduced fares will prevail to intermediate points along the line. The company's excursion rate between Los Angeles and San Francisco, reduced to $21.50 last month, will be continued. The new rate between Los Angeles and Catalina Island will be $7.50.

If these fares produce sufficient increase of air passenger traffic within the next two months, company officials stated, rates will be retained near the present figures, which are below the charge for de luxe rail travel.

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The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.
Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—
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1930 RUMANIAN BUDGET CAUSES FIRM OPPOSITION

Minister of Finance Firmly Determined to Maintain Rigid Economy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Of the new Rumanian budget less than two-fifths will be used for constructive purposes.

The total amount for current expenditures is 35,631,480,414 lei or about 2000 lei a person, which means approximately $50 a family. All incomes from $10 a month up are taxed. Three-fifths of the total goes to the ministries of finance and the army, which means for war purposes, state debts, and the state machine. A fifth goes for schools, and a thirtieth for agricultural improvement.

This budget for 1930 is a striking example of the vigor and conscientiousness of the present National-Peasant Government, in putting it into effect. Virgil Madgearu, Minister of Finance, faced the most bitter and active opposition without swerving from the idea he has fanatically followed—namely, receipts and expenditures must balance.

Naturally many of the people affected by such rigid economy are not pleased. The officers insistently and almost menacingly demanded increased salaries. The teachers and professors gathered in stormy congress and threatened to quit if they did not receive raises. The Minister of Communications actually resigned because his budget was cut. The doctors and lawyers and other professional people assembled and drew up vigorous protests.

Yet, in spite of it all, Madgearu made few concessions. He and his party, he said, were trying to educate tht Rumanian people in fiscal promptness and conscientiousness and abuse or opposition would accomplish nothing.

CAPE TO CAIRO HIKERS BEAT RECORD BY CAR

(Continued from Page 1)

ful charts. The map of Africa and our compass were to be our only guides.

All the baggage for the two of us was one small silk tent weighing only 13 pounds, mosquito nets, ground sheets and food, weighing in all 100 pounds. We sent the baggage on to Inyati.

"Black skies frowned ahead of us as we tramped out of Buluwayo on Dec. 3, 1928. It seemed that a gloomy veil was drawn ahead of us across the land into which we were venturing. What lay ahead we could only guess. The rains broke the second day out, bringing the rivers down in full flood and swamping the veldt. Raging torrent and foam-flecked waters checked us in several places. Through the good graces of the native commissioner we obtained the services of three Matabele porters. Two of them carried our possessions and the third carried maize meal, food for themselves.

Cooking Under Difficulties

It was a race with the flood waters. The Shangaani held us up for two days, during which time it rained so heavily that we could not get a fire going to cook our rice and damper. At night we slept in pools of water. On the afternoon of the second day we waded across with the water shoulder high, and so we were able to push north once more. Native chiefs treated us as honored guests whenever we came to their kraals. They gave us chicken, maize meal and wild fruits, which were brought to us on the heads of their womenfolk. These processions of women, often as many as 30, became familiar sights in the months that followed.

"Two hundred miles more brought us on Christmas Day to the Zambesi, where at the kraal of an old native chief we feasted on boiled rice and good Zambesi water. Dugout canoes carried us across the river into Northern Rhodesia, and we found ourselves in an untouched paradise of wild game. We changed porters after much palaver with an old Batonka chief, and after purchasing meal we headed into wild, densely wooded mountains having at times to push our way through the dense tangle of jungle undergrowth along the banks of rushing rivers. Elephant herds roamed ahead for many days, dragging down the forest trees and uprooting saplings in all directions; but, although we traveled hard, we failed to come up to them. Buffalo, too, were plentiful, but they eluded us. We were in the country of lions and venturesome hyenas ringed our camp, howling dismally every night.

A Jungle Visitor

"The boys built huge bonfires round our tent beside which they slept. How necessary these were was proved when the fires were allowed to die down on one occasion before daybreak. A lion came and sat a few yards from the tent, growling uncertainly. But later he fled into the darkness of a thicket. Our stay in these wonderful virgin forests lasted a month, during which time 450 miles were covered.

"Entering the Belgian Congo, camp stretchers, rendered necessary by the rains which swept across the central equatorial belt, were added to our transport, as were a camp stool, a camp table, plates and cutlery and the means of making leavened bread. Porters were engaged at exorbitant rates, and we struck east for the Luapuala.

"We stayed for an interval on the great jungle river and then struck across through the country of the Awembe people to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. Extraordinary interest in the two lone 'mazunga' was shown by these Awemba, who turned out of their huts and left their fields to follow us for miles—a shouting, enthusiastic throng. Later a native presented himself for engagement, offering to accompany us to our journey's end. He had followed us 130 miles in order to join us. So our party was increased to three, and our faithful servant, Lumbambashi, who completed the long journey safely to Cairo, was taken on as a head porter.

"Then we proceeded across the northern border of Kenya. For the next few weeks we walked through the great rolling plains of southern Kenya, where giraffe, wild beasts and other animals roam in their thousands. We reached Nairobi in the last week in May. Our intention was to proceed through Abyssinia.

But to our disappointment, the authorities at Adis Ababa refused the passports, deeming it impossible to venture among the bandits of southern Abyssinia.

"We reached Isiolo on the southern limits of Kenya's northern desert about a month later. Two camels and the service of an old Somali camel leader were procured and we plunged into the waste. We followed behind the camels in the moonlight before the desert dawns, and rested throughout the heat of the day in the few water holes in palm-shaded 'Luggas.' This was through the finest rhinoceros ground in the world.

"Marsabit, one of Kenya's loneliest outposts, marked the end of that exciting stretch, it is a plateau oasis in the heart of the Angata Kasuk or thorn desert. From there we turned west across the sandy Koroli Desert to Lake Rudolph, traveling with a party of the King's African Rifles, under the command of a white officer, who was taking a batch of 60 camels to Lokitaung. The regiment was engaged in a campaign against the warlike Merille, a tribe of cattle and slave raiders who were making periodic sorties into the kraals of Turkana.

Amid Endless Swamps

"On the lake shore we loaded our baggage on eight of the camels and pushed on alone. We reached Lodwar safely and there sought permission to break through the cordon and massing Merille tribesmen to the north of Lokitaung. This was refused, but donkey transport was loaned us and we were free to continue north west through Turkana and the topmost corner of Uganda.

"With only doubtfully accurate maps to guide us, we made the attempt and eventually came out into the southern Sudan some 200 miles to the east of the Nile. Away to the north and the east stretched hundreds of miles of uninhabited and unknown swamps where no kind of transport could be found and none persuaded to venture.

"Thwarted in the attempt to break through the barrier between central and northern Africa we had no option but to strike in toward the Nile, making for Mongalla, 200 miles to the west.

"Then we proceeded by Nile barge and Shalluk dugout through the enormous swamps of the Sudd to Tonga on Lake No. We continued through mud and floods to Talodi and El Obeid. Then to Bara and across the southern rim of the Libyan desert to Khartoum. The remainder of the journey was a comparatively simple matter."

MANITOBAN JUDICIAL CHANGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Justice J. E. P. Prendergast has been appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba, in succession to Chief Justice Perdue, who has retired from the bench. H. A. Robson, K. C., leader of the Liberal Party in Manitoba, has been appointed to the vacancy on the bench left by the promotion of Mr. Justice Prendergast. Mr. Robson has retired from the leadership of the party to accept the new appointment.

AUSTRALIA PUTS RESTRICTION ON SHEEP EXPORT

Federal Action Taken to Stop Building Up of Flocks in Competitor Countries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—As a result of concern lest the continued exportation of special sheep from Australia helps to build up flocks in other countries which are liable to become serious competitors with Australian-grown wool, the Federal Government has by proclamation prohibited the export of such sheep.

According to the Minister for Markets, Parker J. Moloney, no steps will be taken to restrict the export of sheep in cases where it can be shown to the Minister's satisfaction that such export is not detrimental to the Commonwealth. The ministry, he said, was acting in the best interests of Australia, and trusted that the overwhelming majority of wool growers would agree with the course taken.

Since they had taken office, the Government had been much concerned about the critical position of the wool industry, and the question of exercising control was one of the many phases of the industry which had been receiving his attention.

The course taken, said Mr. Moloney, was not intended as an unfriendly act against any other country, but was regarded as necessary in the interests of the wool industry. For the last four weeks he had been inundated with correspondence on the subject from wool growers all over the Commonwealth. Many of these had favored the action taken.

From inquiry, it seemed clear that whether through climate or soil, there was a distinct tendency for Australian sheep in other countries to lose type and weight of wool unless new stock was provided. Because of the export of its best flocks, Australia was encountering serious competition in finest quality wools. That fact had its influence on the prices now being realized for wool. racing, wrestling and other athletic sports. There are five of the famous Tanagra terra cotta figures. Most of the objects in the Greek case have an interesting history and passed through the hands of world famous collectors and antiquaries before Mr de Pass secured them.

Country Mansion in Devonshire to Be Made a School for Tramps

Young Wanderers, Unable to Find Employment, Have Opportunity to Learn Trade and Settle Down or Emigrate to Colonies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXETER, Eng.—Near Cullington, Devonshire, a country mansion, long vacant, was largely dismantled during the war for the value of the lead in the structure. Now there is a proposal to recondition it and turn it into a home for training young vagrants. To achieve that purpose a committee of representative local men and women has been formed and steps are being taken to raise the necessary funds.

The problem of vagrancy, since the war, with increased unemployment, has taken on a more serious aspect. From the industrial north men tramp the roads down to the south and the southwest, sleeping in the casual wards of the workhouses and moving on daily from place to place. Some of them come in search of work, others because they have acquired the habit of the road and are what are known as "old stagers," that is men who for many years have rarely known any other kind of life. It is not for these latter that the new home is intended; it is to be brought into being chiefly for those young vagrants who may be saved from the road and taught the way of citizenship.

The idea of the scheme is not a new one. In the neighboring county of Dorset the St. Francis Home, Evershot, has been the inspiration in the new venture. Here homeless and unemployed young men are rescued from the road, given training for three or four months and are then placed out in suitable situations. The chief industries taught are market gardening, hand weaving, wood-carving, printing, and basket making. In the new home it is hoped to make such provision for training that the selected members will be found subsequent employment either at home or in the colonies. For that reason suitable but not necessarily high-class land had to be secured, for it was considered that it would serve its purpose if it were "capable of improvement and growing reasonably good crops."

The scheme will necessarily have to be on a voluntary basis, for no power of compulsory detention rests with the authorities. Masters of workhouses will be asked to select from the inmates of the casual wards such young men as are willing and most suitable to undergo a course of training. The making of profit will not be sought, but it is hoped that after the initial cost the venture will be self-supporting.

New Zealand to Push Trade With Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The appointment of J. W. Collins, secretary of the Industries and Commerce Department, as Trade Commissioner to Canada is expected to lead to a considerable expansion of trade between the two dominions. The balance of trade is still greatly in Canada's favor, exports from New Zealand to Canada in 1928 being worth £2,469,000, while corresponding imports were valued at £3,258,000.

It is stated that the commissioner's jurisdiction may be extended to the United States. There the balance of trade is still more heavily against New Zealand, which is the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction in the Dominion. In 1928 New Zealand sent £4,260,000 worth of goods to the United States, and took £8,204,000.

SUEZ TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal Company from Dec. 7 to 13 amounted to 22,310,000 francs.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production
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54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax. Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

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WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
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NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

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WM. HODGE in
INSPECTOR KENNEDY
IS THE SHERLOCK HOLMES OF HIS DAY AND GENERATION."
—Robert Garland, N. Y. Telegram.

MAJESTIC 44 W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
("Die Fledermaus")
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Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

GRACE GEORGE
in the St. John Ervine comedy
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SAM H. HARRIS presents
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with LESLIE HOWARD
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LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

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Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
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BOSTON

JORDAN HALL
Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 26, at 3:30
AUBREY PANKEY
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ZULA DOANE SAUNDERS, Acccompanist
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"THE MIDDLE WATCH"
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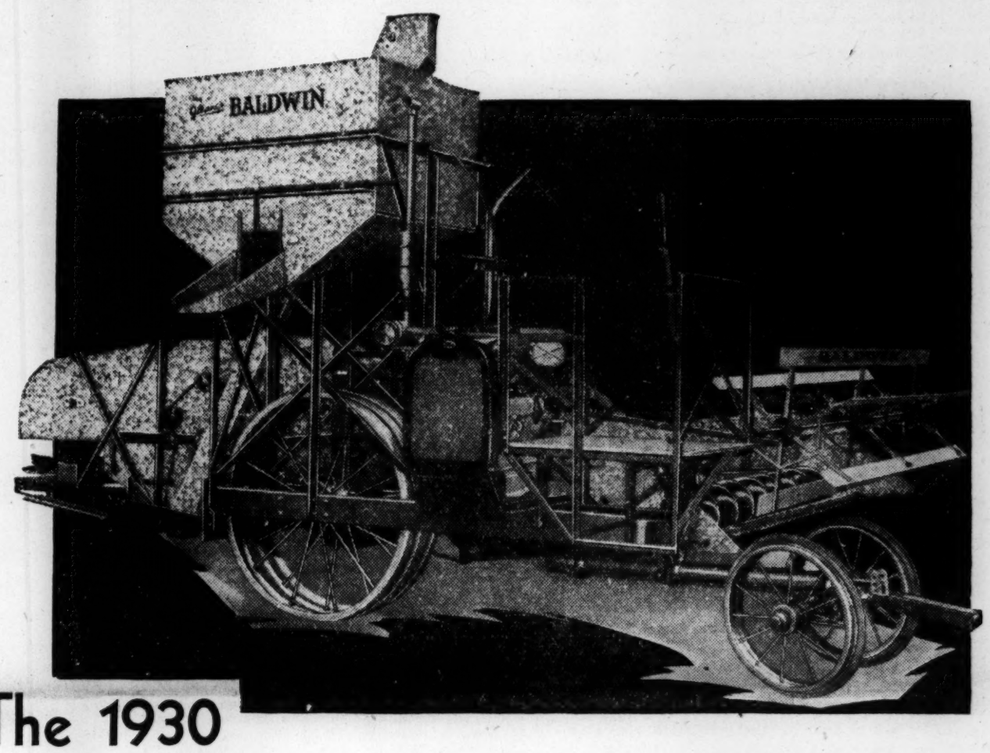
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Creative minds instinctively and inevitably set to work toward that goal which is known in this world as the STANDARD OF PERFECTION — the standard toward the achievement of which all human intelligence is bent.

A few years ago, a group of pioneering industrialists formed the Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation with but one single aim—the manufacture in quantity of a light-type Combine that would revolutionize wheat farming by reducing production costs and solving labor problems.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

The Old-Fashioned Tea Gown in a New Version

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris

THE house dress, or, as it was called two generations ago, the "tea gown," has become so important an item of the wardrobe that it is shown in one form or another by all the great Parisian dressmaking houses. It is of various types, ranging from a loose garment with flowing sleeves and trailing draperies to that most modern of indoor costumes, the pajama lounge suit.

These house gowns are worn, not only by the woman of ample means, whose life is spent in what is called "the social whirl," but also by the woman whose days are filled with business pursuits and whose first action when she reaches her home after a day in the shop or office, is to discard the business frock of tweed or serge for the comfort of a really feminine frock of soft crêpe or georgette.

The old-fashioned "tea gown" was an elaborate affair trimmed with ruffles and jabots of lace and with a "Watteau pleat" in the back. The modern version is quite different, for it follows the prevailing fashions, its chic depending on its long, graceful lines and the texture and color of the material of which it is made. The favorite materials for the modern house gown are crêpe-de-chine, crêpe-satin and georgette, and the colors are the soft, pastel shades of pink, peach color, and pale blues and greens and mauves. A favorite design is a plain sleeveless frock of crêpe-de-chine or crêpe-satin and a long, loose coat of georgette in the same shade, with sleeves that are tight to the elbows and hang in long points sometimes reaching to the hem of the coat. Models have been seen in which two or three shades of georgette were used with charming effect. As, for example, a frock of pale green georgette which had a coat of the same material in a deep violet shade; and another of pale pink worn with two coats, the inner one of a darker pink and the outer of deep rose color.

The House of Christiane, which is famous for its house gowns, is using this season the lovely new georgette which is brocaded in velvet. There is one of these in white georgette brocaded in dark green, yellow and orange velvet flowers, which is particularly striking. It is cut on long, princess lines with long points which trail at the back and corresponding points on the sleeves, and an underslip of pale pink georgette which forms a vestee at the front of the bodice and is seen a bit at the front of the skirt. This is especially good for the older woman. For the younger one there is a graceful frock of the same material in pale blue, brocaded in little squares and triangles of the velvet, made with a short skirt and a capelike drapery at the back of the bodice. A practical idea for cool weather is a frock of pale pink satin, the skirt in full overlapping panels and the bodice quite plain and sleeveless, with which is worn a two-thirds-length coat of black velvet lined with the pink, with narrow turned-back revers and long, tight sleeves with a wide, loose, pink cuff at the wrist.

Mary Nowitsky, who was one of the originators of the pajama lounge suit, has also several very attractive tea gowns among her models. One of the most striking of these is of cerise satin made with a skirt which has a long point trailing on the floor at the back, and the front of which is brought around and clasped just below the waist, and a softly draped bodice with long, loose sleeves set in in raglan fashion, of dull pink satin.

Mme. Louiseboulanger in her last season's collection showed a number of models of what she was pleased to call "studio frocks," which were house gowns designed to harmonize with the modern art style of house decoration. These were wonderful originations, consisting of very full Turkish trousers of soft crêpe satin, taffeta or crêpe-de-chine, a blouse of georgette or chiffon and a long coat reaching nearly to the floor of satin or taffeta.

The full Turkish trousers, which were introduced several years ago by Paul Poiret and which are so full as to have the appearance of a gathered skirt, are often used for the more elaborate house gowns, and this brings one to the subject of the pajama lounge suit. As a rule, it consists of wide, ankle-length trousers, which may either hang loose or be gathered into a cuff at the ankles, a tucked-in blouse of pink, pale blue, green or cream color and a coat which may be of almost any length.

The trousers may be of the Turkish variety, buttoned tightly around the ankles, or they may be cut sailor-fashion flapping exaggeratedly at the sides or very full and plain, sometimes scalloped on the edge and sometimes with inserted points of another color. Mary Nowitsky, of whom mention already has been made, has an endless variety of pajama lounge costumes, some of which remind one of Kate Greenaway's little boys, while others seem to have stepped out of the pages of the Arabian Nights.

One charming color scheme is a lounge suit with very wide trousers of pink satin, which have the appearance of a divided skirt, worn with a tucked-in sleeveless blouse of pale green georgette with loops and long sash ends of the same material hanging to the floor at the back and a hip-length, long-sleeved jacket of moss-green chiffon velvet.



At Least for Children, the Sophisticated Styles of the Present Moment Impose No Hardships. Courtesy of Best & Co.

Fashion Shows a Left Wing

By ALIDA VREELAND

New York

THE feminine revolt against the long skirt took another step in its left wing tactics recently when the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs held a debate on the subject at the Grand Central Palace. In favor of the lengthened mode was Miss Gertrude Lawrence, star of a current Broadway production. Miss Rita Weiman, novelist and playwright, represented the radical wing, championing the cause of the short skirt.

Both women wore afternoon dresses from four to five inches below the knee. Miss Lawrence's dress was a brown-and-gold silk print with which she wore a brown soleil softly brimmed hat. The hem was even. The waistline was defined by a belt. Miss Weiman's dress was of beige crêpe with a flaring skirt and even hemline and a waistline partly concealed by soft folds. Her hat was a smartly bowed black velvet close-fitting type.

Friendly Discussion

Serious in its initial intent, the debate evolved many humorous angles and was afterward supplemented by a discussion from the floor defending either one or the other side. Miss Lawrence was the first speaker and built up her main argument on that elusive quality known as "charm." Acceptance of the longer skirt modes was urged on the ground that they concealed lines that are not pleasing while they served to enhance one's charm. The long evening gown and tea gown she considered far more graceful than their short predecessors, while on the stage, she said, they were undeniably much more effective.

"The long graceful lines and curves produced by the lengthened skirt," said Miss Lawrence, "take away the long angular bean-pole appearance from the tall woman and add height to the short figure." Also from the standpoint of comfort, Miss Lawrence said the fullness of the new skirts allowed far more freedom and liberty.

With the fashion and commercial worlds against them, Miss Weiman said the short-skirt advocates faced a hard battle. "Although," she added, "I do not advocate the bathing costume styles that many have been wearing on all occasions. But I do object to skirts that cut us off where we want to be long and make us long where we want to be short."

She was particularly strong in her argument against the long trailing evening dresses. She stated that she had seen several young women go home after dances with their gowns ruined.

"These new styles are asking us to become clothes conscious," she said, "and self-consciousness means loss of charm" (applause). "After years of comfort and freedom we must manipulate loads of material And now with ruffles and bows and flounces they are trying to make us quaint."

Miss Weiman said that in conversations on the subject with writers and editors she had found the men all in favor of the short skirts. She then recalled the smartness and efficiency of the uniforms worn by women during the war and believed that much of the general spirit of camaraderie was due to the more frankly devised costume.

At the conclusion of the debate Mrs. Shuler, the president, favored a mean between the two extremes and urged a revolt against the too-long skirt. She declared that she would neither wear the long skirt nor would she adopt the high waistline. Believing that American designers should be called upon to modify the styles in a way that would be pleasing to American women, she was firmly convinced that no Frenchman could institute a style for American women.

Sentiment of Clubwomen

One gentleman had the temerity to declare that the whole discussion had been beside the point since fashion was an art and in art one did not consider what was practical.

This remark was quickly seized upon by a prominent clubwoman from Iowa who said that at a dinner the evening previous a number of well-known artists had voiced their opinion in favor of the short skirt. She also said that the sentiment of all the clubwomen of the middle West was likewise in its favor and wanted to know if after years of fighting for the short skirt women were going to give up its freedom.

Several remarked that the manufacturers of women's clothes constitute the chief stumblingblock in the way of women's getting the commonsense clothes they wanted.

In answer to these statements, Miss Marion Stehlick, designer of fashions, said that there were more practical tweed suits to be obtained now than ever before. She also insisted that there was a far greater diversity in afternoon styles than previous seasons had shown, giving women an opportunity to find, much more easily, something for their personal taste.

It was at this moment that a New York department store sprung the surprise of the afternoon by parading six manikins up to the platform, three wearing morning, afternoon and sports dresses of last season's style and three showing the new modes. The audience instantly picked out the long-waisted short-skirted 1929 models. When a vote was taken it showed itself in favor of the old-style morning and sports dresses but was won over to the dark silk afternoon gown with molded hips and uneven hemline.

The chief objection to the uneven hemline, however, seemed to lie in its untidy appearance under the coats. In the hope of clearing up this situation, Miss Chase, of Vogue, took the floor and said the whole trouble with modern styles was that they had been wrongly interpreted in America. In Paris, she said, no one wore uneven hemlines on the street nor had she seen a dress less than 13 inches from the ground worn outdoors by anyone. Moreover, she added that dresses with trains or any tendency to trail on the floor should never be worn in restaurants, theaters, or on dance floors.

The molded silhouette, she pointed out, had demanded a slight lengthening of the skirt to arrive at the proper proportion.

In defense of the molded princess lines and normal waistlines, about which there had been frequent murmurs during the afternoon, she stated that for six years women had been making meal sacks out of their figures until everyone had looked exactly alike. The new styles were bringing out the natural and beautiful lines of the figure.

This called forth more protests from the "stylish stouts." They were willing to see those women wear the princess silhouette whose figures permitted them to do so gracefully, so long as they could find models that, without recourse to steel and stay imprisonment, concealed their expanding waistlines.

The meeting closed with cordial handshaking on the part of Miss Lawrence and Miss Weiman, the chairman confident that both wanted the same thing, a happy and artistic medium.

New Styles for Young Folk

IN HARMONY with the trend of fashion today, a new note has arrived in children's frocks. A gradual working away from the two-seams-and-a-hem haphazard affair to well-thought-out models that reflect chic as well as practicability, is apparent.

One of New York's best-known stores specializes in these individual and charming frocks for young children and infants. An illustration of a few of the models they have selected is shown here, first, a simple little green linen dress, tailored in straight-from-the-shoulder lines and with the tiny short sleeves that are so popular this year. It has five rows of dark green stitching sloping gracefully from the neckline and encircling the back. The high neck and sleeves, too, have the stitching worked on them. One large green button at the center neckline and another in the back serve as finishing touches.

The costume fifth from the left is very striking in color combinations of blue and yellow. This, too, is in linen and has five narrow pleats running from shoulder to hem on either side of a most intriguing vestee of yellow linen. Appliquéd are two cut-out designs in a lighter shade of blue. The puff sleeves have strips of the yellow linen inserted for trimming.

The individuality of the sixth frock, made of linen in two shades of green, is particularly noticeable. The sleevelets and the large inset at the bottom are a darker shade of green than the dress proper. Three small triangles in tan, orange and green are appliquéd at the front. It is fastened at the back with three tiny buttons.

The last figure in the line wears a quaint frock of lavender linen trimmed in tan. The large cape collar and sleeves are bound in tan, which color also serves for the narrow military collar.

These and other charming models are made in sizes for children from four to six years of age. They come in many shades and color combinations, among which are green, orchid, blue, pink and maize. All are of domestic linens and come in the modish French lengths.

The smaller children pictured display models for tots from two to four years old.

The boy on the slide has a suit of white dotted swiss, smocked in yellow; the blouse and shorts are of yellow broadcloth. This may be purchased also in numerous colors. An English smock on the small tot is of white dotted swiss stitched in pink. This, too, comes in other shades and materials. The small boy on the floor is wearing a jersey two-piece suit in two tones of green, which is a very practical and warm outfit for small crawlers.

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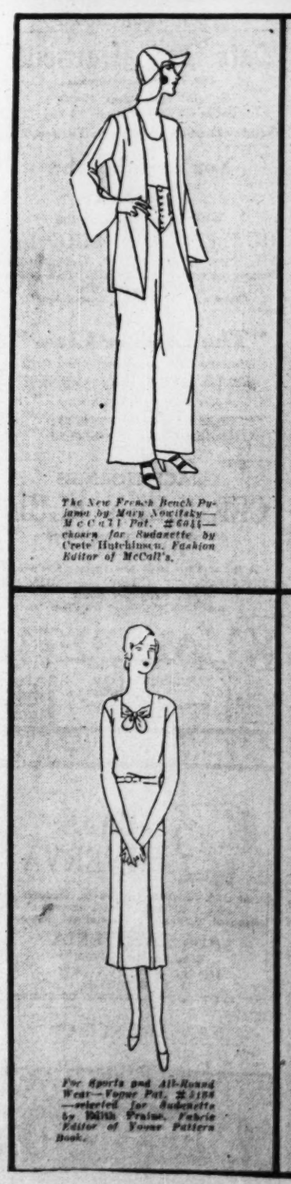
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THE HOME FORUM

In the Paths of Reverie

Defend me therefore, common sense, say I,
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!

POOR reverie! Even from the gentle poet who adjured common sense to defend him from its lures, the day-dream demands defense. And now in these latter days the pitiless explorers of our inner thoughts would expose its emptiness. Has not one of them recently said that it is "the last thing to make directly or indirectly for honest increase of knowledge"? Have not others dragged our reveries into the glaring light of their scrutiny and found them the lowest activity of our consciousness, and have they not declared them to be "enemies to every other kind of thinking"?

Alas, poor reverie! Do you stand at last condemned by poet and scholar? Must we banish you forever? You are threatened by the stern demands of an "efficient" age. You must give place to what has been described for us as the purposeful, and therefore higher, forms of thought,—of making decisions, of reasoning, and of ceaseless inquiry.

Yet these writers recognize the importance of reveries which, they frankly declare, form (in the words of one of them) "the chief index to character." So, they warn us, we had better look to our day-dreams!

Urged by some pique at these attacks upon one of my admittedly favorite activities I turn to the dictionary for some vindication and comfort: "A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing." In such impersonal, laconic terms I am told what reverie is. Thought on a holiday, freed from routine and schedules and duties. Reverie at a moment's notice, and indeed without notice at all, sets forth with none of the drudgery of preparation for the longest journeys over the earth, like a traveler in search of strange lands and new marvels, or in search of nothing at all. Or like a voyager on the sea, it embarks for ports unknown,

sailing on away, afar
Without a course, without a star,

caring not if it ever arrive. Or even more often, it mounts lightly on the "sightless couriers of the air." It floats among the clouds or into vast stellar spaces. Often it wanders into the remotest past, burdened by none of the learned apparatus of historian or archæologist. And even better does it know the future, as it strays out of bounds of the present and captures the secrets beyond the reach of timid, plodding reason. With joyous abandon reverie sings with the poet:

I heed not, if
My rippling skiff
Float swift or slow from cliff to cliff; . . .
Under the walls
Where swells and falls
The Bay's deep breast at intervals,
At peace I lie,
Blown softly by,
A cloud upon this liquid sky.

Oh happy ship
To rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at your lip!
Oh happy crew,
My heart with you
Sails, and sails, and sings anew!

How little it cares for time or space or logic! It only smiles at the rules of the orderly mundane world. In and out of all measured and calculated thinking it moves, heeding not the sober frowns of mere knowledge. And when the "higher" sovereigns of thought summon it sternly back to the Here and Now, it deigns not to report of its holiday travels. It will not, often cannot, tell where it has been.

But when my reverie does return from its ineffable wandering it is met by reason and common sense with the lowering rebukes that greet the froward, willful child.

"And where have you been this time?" they exclaim. "How often have we forbidden you to leave home? Why, you are no better than a vagabond. Will you never learn your lessons? What do you think you'll be when you grow up? How will you ever earn your living?"

And reverie slips away again with a mischievous, mysterious smile. For it will not openly war with common sense. It is too absorbed in its journeyings. It asks for nothing more than to be the gayest of vagabonds. It will learn no lessons, and it will earn no living.

And yet does it not flaunt our reason? Must it not be checked and confined as an unruly sprite? Reverie, I say to myself, cannot carry on the business of the world. It flees from the market place, and toil of every kind. Nor will it ever submit to even the inspired labor which makes symphonies and paintings and poems. Not to be encouraged, it appears.

I wonder. Does reverie always come back to us with empty hands, or with only worthless toys like a runaway child? Or has it discovered in its travels new visions? May it not find, though it cannot tell us where, some new themes, a new image, a new cadence out of which will come the poem or the painting or the symphony? May it not even find so practical a thing as the glimpse of a new kind of bridge, a more beautiful city, some finer harmony in human relations, perhaps a new institution, I do not know. Perhaps these achievements are wrought by the more definite effort of that inner power which we call imagination, while reverie is imagination only in the mood of irresponsible play. Imagination in search of a goal is strenuous. But can great things come only out of hard-riding effort of the imagination? Before the deed must come the dream. And how well we know that the dreams do not come by wishing! Out of some unknown depths they rise unbidden. Out of some forgotten day-dream arises, perhaps long afterward, the vision.

In the hush of some vast cathedral, in the silence of the woods, in the solitude of the study at twilight, what veiled images of supernal beauty float before the inner eye! What if we never find them challenging other faculties to give them a shape which we and others can see? Shall we accept the condemnation of the same poet who bade common sense defend him from their allurements? Can we approve his charge that

reveries . . .
Specious in show, impossible in fact,
Those flimsy webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought?

True, reverie walks sometimes in waste places. Perhaps it is true that it "drops buckets into empty wells," that it tempts us to toy with trivialities. But cannot reverie be shown at least some of the paths over land and sea and through the trackless spaces of the heavens?

A poet driven by restless and often deluding desires once made his way across Europe from England to the shores of ancient Hellas, and there he wrote:

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might still be free.

P. K.

Small, Sweet Sounds

If winter is the season of large sounds, it is also the season of wide silence when the slightest of stirrings can be heard, . . . the smothered tinkle-tunkle of water running under thin ice; then the tick-tick-tick of the first snowflakes hitting the brown leaves on a forest floor; then the fine sharp scratch of a curled and toothed beech leaf skating before a noiseless wind over the crusty snow. . . .

It is worth having a winter, just to meet a chickadee in the empty woods and hear his call—a little pinpoint of live sound, an undaunted, unnumbed voice interrupting the thick jargon of the winter to tell you that all this bluster and blow and biting cold cannot get at the heart of a bird. . . .

Among the sweet winter sounds that are as good to listen to as the songs of the summer birds, you should hear: the loud joyous cackling of the hens on a sunny January day; the munching of horses at night when the wild winds are whistling about the barn; the quiet hum about the hives,—

"When come the calm mild days as still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home."

And then the sound of the first rain on the shingles—the first February rain after a long frozen period! How It spatters the shingles with spring—spring—spring!—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "Winter."

Tsa-gíg-la-lal

Everyone has noticed that, when a face is photographed, if the gaze is directed into the eye of the camera, the finished portrait will appear to look at each beholder; that is to say, the eyes will follow one to every part of the room. This is often true in painting also, for a skilled artist knows how to catch his model's gaze and record it with his brush. But an American Indian pictograph, with large eyes which appear to watch and follow one, is unusual.

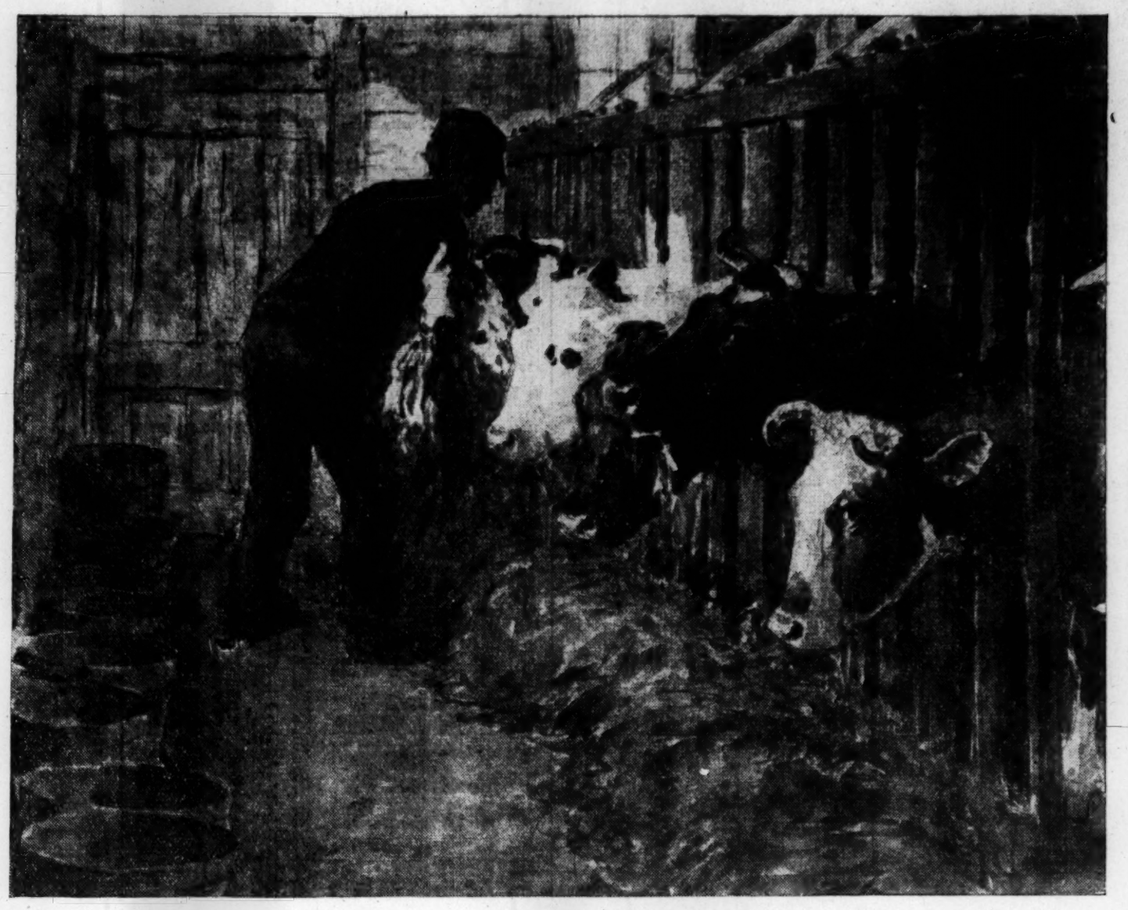
In the Columbia River country of Oregon, where the Wishram Indians dwell is a large pictograph or rock-painting graced with the mysterious name, "Tsa-gíg-la-lal." The Columbia at that point, charging swiftly through a deep-cut channel, is a salmon-laden stream, where Indians fish with dip-nets. It is a sandy, semi-desert region—a wild, bleak, colorful plateau, covered with rabbit brush. Its sky has the intensity of coloring seen only in arid climes. There are buried Indian villages in the vicinity, as well as living Indian tribes which carry on customs now centuries old. The Wishram Indians have been introduced to the literary world in certain well-known tales by Washington Irving.

On a lava cliff, black as thunder, appears the strange, brooding face of Tsa-gíg-la-lal. The eyes observe the observer and follow every one who passes. The face is painted red and white against the dark rock. It is a large, weird caricature of a face, such as Indians use in their symbolic drawings or on totem poles. It is unlike a human face, in spite of those eyes which seem to follow. Its origin dates back to a day no man remembers; probably the pictograph is centuries old. Yet the red and white markings are clear, attesting to the enduring quality of colors used by the Indians of the Northwest.

Even Spedis is unable to throw light on the history of Tsa-gíg-la-lal! Spedis is a brown, wrinkled, wiry chieftain of that region. He is scarred, shrewd and picturesque. His glance is dark and fiery and, like most Indians, his words are as few as desert flowers.

The great pictograph remains as much a mystery to Spedis as to a newcomer. But, when asked the meaning of the name Tsa-gíg-la-lal, he replies, quaintly.

"You look at him, he look at you. You walk along, he still look at you. You go farther on, he follow with his eyes. So we call him 'Tsa-gíg-la-lal'; in your language that means, 'He-who-watches-you-as-you-go-by.'"



In the Stanchions. From a Water Color by Edward Volkert.

IN HIS annual exhibition Edward Volkert shows more than seventy paintings. He has become internationally famous in his chosen field, specializing in rural subjects and cattle, in country farmsteads of New England.

The scene here reproduced, "In the Stanchions," is in water color. It shows an ancient variety of stanchion to which any number of cattle come at evening and each knows its own place, though there may be hundreds in the herd. In the coldest weather they stay in all day. The painting shows how the cattle are fed. But one queries, "How do they sleep?" The artist says, "They stay in the stanchion all night, lying down, arranging their heads as comfortably as possible."

Volkert's paintings are comparable to those of the Barbizon group, but he bathes his cattle in sunlight and vivid color and atmospheric effects, in contrast to the soft tones of the earlier masters.

Hoary Ancients

These hoary ancients I love most
Who live above all idle boast,
They shine by many a lonely coast,
With purple folds encircling them.
There's Shasta, and the Matterhorn,
There's Fuji, on a misty morn,
While Cotopaxi's crown was worn
When Jesus lay in Bethlehem.

Their sayings in no precepts thrill,
But they impress by grandeur still.
They show the strength of higher will,
As old men dreaming quiet peace.
So Everest, who sees below
The Ganges and the Indus flow,
Mont Blanc and Kilimanjaro—
May all their shining tribe increase!

WILL B. THOMPSON.

The Crow

The crow—nothing could induce me to part from him. Frankly, I love him, though to the best of my belief, he does not return my affection. I love him and am glad I have woods where he nests in summer, and where he spends his nights in winter with his dusky wings close against his dusky sides and his sagacious eyes asleep. He may do harm, but I doubt it; he does more good than harm. His dudish and impertinent walk, his disinclination to have anything to do with me, his stay with us all winter when other birds are mostly gone leaving us alone, his remarks which some think dull, but I think droll, his fondness for his own kind and apparent ability to get along with his wife's folks, his choppy, short flights, like an inexpert rower rowing hard over tumbling waters, his higher flights, sometimes graceful as the soaring hawk, and all but as swift, his sure home-coming at the night—for wherever he may have been by daylight, home he comes by twilight; and if you have ever heard him calling across the evening sky glorious with sunset, and winging his way as if he might cross a continent, and then all of a sudden he gyrates like a cyclone funnel—for he has gotten home,—if you have seen this, your heart must have been touched as well as your eye gratified. . . .

I like the crow and his independence of me and my liking (for he ignores me as he struts along my field as if he paid taxes instead of myself). I do not like to be ignored, even by a crow; however, I like him so well he is welcome to his impertinent mien. He survives, no thanks to others. Nobody seems to love him; but he is indifferent. He never runs to shelter . . . nor hides in the hedge rows, but affects the open, flies low over your head, talks to himself sometimes when he swaggers across the sky, lights among your corn shocks, grows priggish before your very eyes, snubs you, neither laughs nor giggles, propitiates nobody but himself. . . .

Winter, spring, summer, autumn, here he is,—and to be brief, I like him.—WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, in "God's Out-of-Doors."

The World's Greatest Invention

Who invented the wheel? One of the commonest and most ordinary things in the world, who was its first maker? That man, who, in an age when people had barely begun to think at all, conceived the idea of the wheel, must have been a remarkable person. With nothing to serve as a model that far-off genius somehow devised a new thing for which, neither in the natural nor human sphere, was there anything even remotely resembling it.

There he was, that ancient man, in a world that had never known a wheel, giving to it its greatest invention, the thing that was to make all human progress possible. For, consider a wheel-less world. Gone at a stroke are the motorcars, the trains, the ships of steam and oil, gone the spinning and weaving machines, the printing presses, the clocks and watches, the tractors and harvesters, the vast factories with their medley of wheels and armatures, gone almost everything that makes for comfort and ease. Even the cart drawn by horse or ox, the simplest means of locomotion known, must disappear, had not that lost man of antiquity, in some wild hut, built the wheel. He made not just a wheel but nations and empires.

How old is the wheel? None can answer. As far back as knowledge goes we see the wheel. Babylon, Egypt, those two most ancient races of the past, knew the wheel, as their sculptures show. Yet some time before the great cities rose on the delta of the Euphrates and Tigris that wonderful unknown man gave to the world its greatest and perhaps most dynamic invention, presage of the airplane and all the mighty engines that bestrew the earth today, his gift the spur that urged mankind on an unguessable destiny.

De sjukas helande

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

GENOM alla tidsåldrar har människosläktet till synes varit underkastat sjukdom och lidande, men aldrig förr har ropet efter hälsa varit mer tvingande än i våra dagar. För att fylla detta högst viktiga behov hava människorna tänkt ut "mångahanda funder" i fråga om materiella botemedel, men utan något allmänt resultat av varaktigt helande; och den så kallade medicinska vetenskapen med alla dess experiment och forskningar har icke tillfört människosläktet mer än tillfällig lindring.

Christian Science har kommit till denna tidsålder bevisande sin osvikliga makt icke blott att hela de sjuka utan även att trösta de bedrövade och pånyttföda syndaren. Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, säger oss i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (sid. 135), att "samma makt, som helar synd, helar även sjukdom". Om samma makt helar både synd och sjukdom, då måste synd och sjukdom vara av likartad natur, nämligen ond natur, som icke får fördragas, utan måste fördrivas såsom stående utanför lagen.

Den som är obekant med Christian Science' lära, frågar måhända: Hur skall man kunna fördriva sjukdom såsom stående utanför lagen? Har man makt att göra detta? Christian Science svarar, att envar som känner Gud sådan Han är, gudomligt Sinne, Kärlek, Ande, Princip, och människans sanna vara såsom andligt, icke materiellt, såsom Sinnets idé, återspeglande den gudomliga makten, kan fördriva sjukdom såsom stående utanför lagen. Likväl uppnås icke detta genom egenvilja. Detta privilegium vinnes genom mycken självförnekelse, kärlek till det goda och ett obetingat förlitande på Gud, gudomligt Sinne. För att kunna obetingat förlita oss på Gud, måste vi älska Honom mer än allt annat; och vi måste förtrösta på Honom mer än på allt annat. Ty sade icke Kristus Jesus: "Jag kan icke göra något av mig själv. Såsom jag hör, så dömer jag; och min dom är rättvis, ty jag söker icke min vilja, utan dens vilja, som har sänt mig".

Christian Scientister sträva efter att följa i Jesu Kristi fotspår; de "döma" såsom de "höra", och de bemöda sig om att höra det gudomliga Sinnets röst och lära sig sålunda att höja sig över det så kallade mänskliga sinnets suggestioner. Christian Scientister veta, att varje form av disharmoni, det må vara sjukdom eller någon annan svårighet, kan mötas på endast en grundval—på grundvalen av allheten hos Gud, gudomligt Sinne, varom Mrs. Eddy säger (Science and Health, sid. 203, 204): "Gud är på samma gång varats medelpunkt och omkrets". I den mån man lär sig skilja mellan de falska föreställningar, som skenbart komma från det så kallade mänskliga sinnet, och de tankar, som utgå från det gudomliga Sinnet, samt förkastar de förra och mottager de senare, i samma mån blir man i stånd att hela de sjuka.

Det mänskliga sinnet, så kallat, är, utan att taga sig själv med i beräkningen, benäget att giva någon yttre omständighet skulden för misslyckade företag. Det tyckes kanske skapa en osann atmosfär för att därmed omtöckna problemet, och detta antager så ett sken av verklighet. Endast i ljuset av gudomligt Sinne hämmas det mänskliga sinnets verksamhet. Den frågan kom en gång till den som skriver detta: Hur skulle det gå med en symfoniorkester, om någon som hör sin granne spela en falsk ton skulle avbryta sitt eget spel för att fästa sin grannes uppmärksamhet på felet? Genom att göra så, skulle han bidraga till disharmoni istället för harmoni. Men om han, å andra sidan, endast befattar sig med att spela sin egen stämma fullkomligt, förhöjer han harmonien i det hela.

Vår stora världssymfoni står under ledning av allsmäktigt Sinne, och var och en måste utföra sin stämma efter bästa förmåga för att fullgöra harmoniens lag. Därför skall ingen, som älskar Gud, det goda, syssla med att begrunda andras fel och sålunda upphöra med att utföra sin egen uppgift riktigt. Han skall icke låta ett ögonblick gå förlorat av sitt arbete i bön och vaksamhet och i demonstrationen av sitt verkliga, andliga jag, som är endast Guds styrelse underdånigt.

Vid helandet av de sjuka såväl som vid lösande av problem börjar arbetet med oss själva, och närhelst någon i sitt bedömande av andra styres av osjälvisk kärlek och medkänsla, är han i stånd att hela de sjuka genom andlig förståelse.

När någon med förståelse betygar sanningen om Gud och människan, hängiver han sig icke åt en dyrkan endast med läpparna; han låter andlig förnimmelse bära vittne om Gud, Paulus sade: "Anden själv vittnar med vår ande att vi äro Guds barn". Det är den rättfärdiges bön, som helar de sjuka.

Upplysning angående Christian Science litteratur utgivet på detta språk kan erhållas genom att tilliskriva Det Kristna Vetenskapssamfundets Förlag (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Bread

Wheat is still. It makes no sound
As it pushes from the ground,

As it runs its slow, serene
Course in rows of tender green.

Wheat is quiet; as it grows
It only whispers what it knows.

Wheat is mute—till it is fed
To children as a loaf of bread.

Then it is laughter; it is song;
It is clamor all day long.

—ETHEL ROMIG FULLER, in "White Peaks and Green."

Healing the Sick

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL through the ages mankind has seemed to be subject to sickness and disease, but never before has the cry for health been more urgent than today. In order to meet this most important need, men "have sought out many inventions" in the way of material remedies, but with no general result of permanent healing; and medical science, so termed, with all its experiments and research work, has brought to mankind no more than temporary relief.

Christian Science has come to this age proving its unfailing power not only to heal the sick, but also to comfort the sorrowing and to regenerate the sinner. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 135) that "the same power which heals sin heals also sickness." If the same power heals both sin and sickness, then sin and sickness must be of a similar nature, namely, evil, which must not be condoned, but banished as an outlaw.

One unacquainted with the teachings of Christian Science may ask, How is one to banish sickness as an outlaw? Has one the power to do this? Christian Science answers that whoever knows God as He is, divine Mind, Love, Spirit, Principle, and man's true being as spiritual, not material, as the idea of Mind, reflecting the divine power, can banish sickness as an outlaw. However, this is not achieved by self-will. This privilege is won through much self-abnegation, love for good, and a radical reliance on God, divine Mind. In order to be able radically to rely on God we must love Him more than all else; and we must trust Him more than all else. For did not Christ Jesus say, "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

Christian Scientists are striving to follow in Christ Jesus' footsteps: they "judge" as they "hear," and they are endeavoring to hear the voice of divine Mind, and so are learning to rise above the suggestions of the so-called human mind. Christian Scientists know that any form of inharmony, be it sickness or any other difficulty, can be met on one basis only,—on the basis of the allness of God, divine Mind, of whom Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, pp. 203, 204), "God is at once the centre and circumference of being." To the extent that one learns to distinguish between the false beliefs seemingly proceeding from the human mind, so called, and the thoughts emanating from the divine Mind, rejecting the former and accepting the latter, to that extent is one enabled to heal the sick.

The human mind, so styled, is, irrespective of itself, prone to ascribe failure to some outward circumstance. It may seem to create a false atmosphere whereby to becloud the issue, and the latter assumes an air of reality. Only in the light of divine Mind is the seeming activity of the human mind arrested. The question once came to the writer, What would become of a symphony orchestra if one who hears his neighbor play a false note should stop his own work in order to call his neighbor's attention to the mistake? By so doing one would contribute to discord instead of to harmony. But if, on the other hand, one concerns himself only with the playing of his own part perfectly, he enhances the harmony of the whole.

Our huge world symphony is under the control of omnipotent Mind, and each one must perform his own part to the best of his ability in order to fulfill the law of harmony. Therefore, no one who loves God, good, will occupy himself with the contemplation of others' faults, and thus cease performing his own part correctly. He will not lose a moment from his work of prayerful watchfulness and the demonstration of his real, spiritual selfhood, which is subject alone to God's government.

In healing the sick, as well as in solving problems, the work begins with oneself; and whenever one is governed in his judgment of others by unselfed love and compassion, he is enabled to heal the sick through spiritual understanding.

When one understandingly affirms the truth about God and man, he is not indulging in mere lip-service: he is letting spiritual sense bear witness to God. Paul said, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God." It is the prayer of the righteous which heals the sick.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Mallorca

Mallorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands lies in the Mediterranean about half-way between Marseilles and Barcelona. . . .

Before you land, the island's charm reaches out across the dimpling waters and claims your allegiance. On the horizon loom the mountains, august, fantastic in outline rising from an impalpable mist of almond-blossoms. In the foreground rises Bellver Castle from among its pines high above the sea: built by a king; home of kings and prison of kings. The scent of orange-blossoms and roses drifts seaward with the sound of monastery bells. Painted sails are reflected in the azure and green tide, and in the shadows of the dramatic shore one glimpses white beaches where children play.

This is our introduction to the island of Mallorca. We sense fascinations and odd experiences—waiting, but as yet we little realize the strength of the island's lure. . . .

In the shadowy past a powerful race, which remains a mystery, left monoliths to prove its presence on the island. Two thousand years later Hannibal's brother swept down upon the primitive people and gained control of Mallorca. Later, Rome coveted this gem of the sea and, one hundred and twenty-five years B.C., made of it a Roman province. . . .

The vital history of Mallorca begins with this period (that of the Moors), for the Saracens, during those eight hundred years, had brought Mallorca to a state of prosperity, wealth, and beauty which European civilization has never surpassed there. The intellectual development of the Moors at that time was of a high order. France was far behind Moorish Spain, and sent her sons to Córdova to learn mathematics, astronomy, and letters. Moorish architecture possessed an airy grace and elegance which compels the admiration of a civilized world. Mallorca was to Moorish Spain what Pompeii and Sicily were to Rome—a place of ease and delight, luxury and refined pleasures. Palaces rose along the coast and, in Palma, above hanging gardens which crowned the plateau where the cathedral now stands. Luxurious baths, airy colonnades, secluded courts where translucent pools reflected solemn cypresses, made Palma a city famed for its beauty.

Inland, on lofty crags and in valleys under the lee of mountains, fortress-palaces were surrounded with gardens and waterways which to-day charm the senses. The olive-trees we now see on each side of the road to Sóller, for many miles, were planted by the Moors a thousand years ago; and the walls which follow the highway across the garden plain, inland to the mountains, are topped by runnels for water which still sing as when the Moorish knights reined their horses to drink from that elevated source.

On every side we see the ghosts of their taste and ingenuity: the great water-wheels turned by mules; geometrically designed titles in patios, on stairways and floors; their watch-towers set on crags high above the sea. The very streets run crookedly as do their prototypes in Toledo and Fez. On a still night, when modernity sleeps, stroll through those streets beneath the same moon which saw those hooded shapes moving on slippered feet among equally secret houses. . . . When we hear the wistful cadence of a peasant's song, it is Arab music. Oriental eyes brood in Mallorcan faces. The finely cut features of the people, their courtesy, self-restraint, dignity, and refinement are all heritages from those who made a paradise and suffered its loss.—NINA LARREY DUEYEA, in "Mallorca the Magnificent."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
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Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

FIRMER TONE DEVELOPS IN QUIET MARKET

Prices Influenced by Favorable News Developments—Better Sentiment

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NEW YORK—On rising volume of trading, the turnover mounting well above 2,000,000 shares, the share market extended its rally substantially during the first three or four hours.

At the higher levels profit taking by the short turn traders, renewed bear pressure and a slackening of the new buying by those who feel that the market is in no danger of running away brought a good deal of irregularity. On balance the bull side gained the day. Cotton was little changed but wheat worked higher.

Not even the expression of confidence in the bond market by Secretary Mellon was adequate to hold the listed market firm today. Well over $400,000,000 in new issues has been thrown into the market within the last 10 days, naturally leading to some softness in the price of outstanding bonds.

While the market at its best strength was well distributed among the various groups, mines and rails failed to show enthusiasm. However, the market was an individual rather than a group affair, and miscellaneous stocks, particularly those which move easily after a period of dullness and bear pressure, looked the best. Johns Manville, Eastman Kodak, and Western Union were samples. Loew's led the amusement group.

Expect Lower Bank Rate

Money market interest centered in speculation over the Bank of England discount rate. Dispatches from London noted that the market there is eagerly anticipating a reduction to be announced tomorrow. Our money market gave no sign that the rate here might also be lowered at this time.

Since the drop in prime commercial paper rates at the beginning of the week, there has been no significant change in money rates. However, call money has grown more plentiful, and while the open market rate is virtually at 4 per cent, the reserve bank authorities are committed as they once were to maintaining the discount rate a quarter of 1 per cent above the bankers acceptance asking rate on 90-day maturities.

The determining factor in discount rate changes here doubtless will be the state of business, with such elements as gold movements and the high security loans of interior member banks also in the pot. From a business standpoint, a lower discount rate at this time, when stirrings in trade already are visible, but when uncertainty is still holding back recovery, would do much to promote improvement and prevent a bad slump in commodity prices.

Call money renewed at 4½ per cent and dropped to 4 per cent shortly after noon, just as it has been doing for a good many days. Meanwhile foreign currencies were wanted only at easier rates, in expectation of a drop in the London Bank rate. Sterling and francs were lower than they have been since late last year, but marks were firm.

Farm Implement Group Up

The farm implement group of stocks was prominent in the advance. Recent reports from the steel trade mention the good buying coming from the implement companies, and everything now visible on next year's agricultural production horizon points to increased buying of farm machinery. Case Threshing was the best gainer, as it always swings through a wide arc. International-Harvester rose 3 points or more without difficulty.

With the exception of International Nickel, which was buoyant at times, the mining group was moderately easier. Copper men are quite confident that they will be able to maintain 18-cent metal. Stocks are large, it is true, but production is now dropping considerably.

If the public utility industry spends as much money this year as it has promised to do, the surplus copper problem should be solved easily enough. The price question is, nevertheless, an open one.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan.22	Last Jan.21
15	Am & Gen S	70	70	70	..
50	Am & Cont	21½	21½	21½	21
10	Am Pneu 1pf	48	48	48	..
2870	Am Found	28	27	27¼	27¾
318	Am T&T	220¾	218¾	219¼	219¾
100	Am Z pf	75½	75½	75½	..
75	Amoskeag	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Arcadian	.45	.45	.45	..
100	Ariz oCm	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
195	Ay Ser NE	5½	5½	5½	..
25	Big Sanf	79	78⅞	19	19
117	Bos El	75½	75	75½	75
110	Bos El pf	90	89½	90	..
5	Bos El 2 pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
10	Bos & Alb	176	176	176	175½
15	B&M A sta	80	80	80	..
40	B&M B sta	125¼	125	125¼	125
14	B&M pr pf	107½	107½	107½	108
95	Bos Prop	23	22	23	22½
185	Cal & Ha	29¾	29¼	29½	..
42	Cit Sec	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
320	Cop Range	15⅛	14½	15	15
430	Cred Alli	15½	15	15	15
40	Cr C Inl	12	12	12	12
240	E G&F	28	27	27½	27
100	E Bos Ld	4½	4½	4½	..
50	E Butte	1½	1½	1½	..
240	E G&F pf	93	92	93	93
100	E Mass A	26	26	26	..
10	E G&F ppf	77½	77	77	77
45	Edison Elec	238	237	237	238
1020	EmAsso	22½	22	22½	22½
200	First Nat S	57½	57	57½	57½
25	Gen Cop	47	47	47	48
325	Gilchrist	16	15	15	..
2469	Int Can	16¼	15½	15¾	16¼
25	Insurance	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
10	Island Crk	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
370	Isle Royale	11	10⅜	10⅞	10½
100	Jenk Tel	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
150	Keweenah	2½	2	2	..
500	May Old Col	.40	.40	.40	..
70	Libby McN	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
30	Me Cent	85	85	85	..
40	Mass Util	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
65	Mergenthal	106	105½	105½	..
170	Nash	53⅝	52½	52½	53⅛
1004	New Dom	.11	.11	.11	..
20	NE Equity	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
465	NE Tel	154	149	150	154
18910	NE Tel rts	8¼	7½	7½	8⅜
20	New Riv pf	55	55	55	..
350	No Butte	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
200	Old Domin	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
198	Pac Mills	27	27	27	27
10	Prov Worc	171	171	171	..
1250	Pub Util	17¾	17½	17½	17½
835	Quincy Min	17	15½	17	16
500	So Lake	20	20	20	..
95	St Hary Ld	25	25	25	25
925	Shawmut	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¼
110	So Sur	28	27	27	27
50	Starret	38½	38	38½	29⅜
160	Tower Mfg	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1½
20	Tri Cont	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
100	Un Cop Ld	.20	.20	.20	..
2495	Un Twist D	38	33½	37	41
15	Un Carr F	12½	12½	12½	..
684	Uni Shoe	65	64¼	65	65
180	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
3325	Un Found	42¾	42⅜	42½	42½
1490	US Elec P	21¼	20	20	21⅞
355	US&F Over	17	16½	16½	17
2000	Util Eq	13	13	13	10¾
35	Util Eq pf	75¾	75	75¾	74½
3940	Venez M	19	15	19	23
100	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Utah Met	.60	.60	.60	..
16	Walth'm	42	42	42	..
20	*Walth'm pf	76½	76½	76½	..
20	Wil Jones	55	55	55	55
100	War Br 1 pf	48	48	48	..
10	War Br 2 pf	50	50	50	..
	BONDS				
$5000	Amoskg 6s	81¼	81	81	81
1000	Chi Jct 5s	100	100	100	..
1000	Ernesto 7s	69	69	69	..
2000	E Mass 5s	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	..
5000	Int H 6s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	99¼
1000	NE Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
1000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
5000	NWP 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	..

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
88⅝	69	6	Abitibi pf	300	71⅛	70⅝	71	71
57⅞	34¼	..	Abitibi	300	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25&
159½	43	..	Ab & Straus	200	51½	51	51½	51
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	3200	24⅞	24¼	*24¼	24⅞
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	9300	16½	15¾	15½	14½
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	3700	33½	31	32⅝	29½
4&	⅝	..	Ahumada	200	¾	K	K	⅝
223¾	77	3	Air Reduc	14800	125¼	118	120	125½
48⅞	18⅛	2½¶	Airway El	2600	28	27	27⅞	27⅞
11¼	1	..	Ajax Rubber	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	10	8	8	8	7¾
56½	17	..	Alleghany	7400	25⅞	25	25¾	25⅝
118¾	90	5½	Alleghany pf	100	98½	98½	98½	98½
92	80¼	5½	Alleghny xw	200	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	..
354¾	197	6§	Allied Chem	400	265½	264	265½	265
75½	35⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1000	54	53	53½	53⅞
42⅞	17½	2	Amerada	400	18½	18	18½	18½
23⅝	4	..	Ab Ag Ch	200	7	7	7	7⅝
73¾	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	28	27¼	28	27¼
157	65	6§	Am Bk Note	100	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78
20½	5¼	..	Am Beet S	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
6½	27	..	Am Bosch	300	43	42⅞	42⅞	43½
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	200	48½	48½	48½	..
34¾	4⅛	..	Am Br Bov	1000	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞
104	49¾	7	Am Br B pf	20	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	63
184⅛	86	4¶	Am Can	9000	124⅜	123¼	123⅞	123⅞
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	100	79½	79½	79½	79
81⅝	27	2¶	Am Chicle	400	40	39	39¼	39
55	20	.160§	Am Com Al	15100	30½	26¾	27⅝	30⅝
199¾	50	..	Am & F P	25100	94¼	92⅝	92⅞	93
108¼	101½	7	Am&FP 7	400	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
42	17½	2	Am Hawaii	100	21½	21½	21½	..
54	29	3¶	Am Ice	1200	38	36¾	38	36¾
96⅞	29½	2¶	Am Int Corp	1300	37⅞	37	37	37
136	90	8	Am Loco	600	100	99¼	99¼	101¾
81¾	31½	3	Am Metals	200	44	44	44	44
98¼	58	7	Am Nat G pf	30	67	67	67	..
17⅞	¾	..	Am Piano	200	⅞	¾	¾	1
55	1	..	Am Piano pf	20	4½	4½	4½	4
175⅞	64¼	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1200	84½	83⅛	84¼	84
55⅞	28	1½	Am Radiat	27400	34¼	33½	34	33½
144⅝	60	¶§	Am Roll Mill	1400	84⅞	85¼	86¼	86½
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	1500	¾	¾	¾	¾
74¾	44	5¶	Am Saf Raz	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	61⅛
112⅛	70	8	Am Ship Blg	10	86	86	86	..
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	2300	70¾	69¾	70	70⅞
79¾	35¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	800	47	45⅝	46⅞	46
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	112	112	112	..
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	4400	220½	218⅝	219	218¾
181	115	8	Am Type	300	125½	125	125½	..
199	50	1§	Am Wat W	2300	93	91⅝	92⅛	92¼
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	200	11	10	11	10½
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	2000	32	31	31½	31
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	9500	15⅞	14	15	15⅞
111¼	49¾	6	Am Zinc pf	200	75½	75½	75½	78⅞
89¾	46	3	Anac Wire	100	40	40	40	..
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	2800	71	69⅝	70⅝	71
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	42½	42½	42½	43½
68⅝	30	3	Andes Cop	200	33	33	33	..
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	200	25¾	25	25	26¾
18⅝	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	1300	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	2600	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	..
70¾	25	2½	Asso Dry G	200	32½	31½	32	31⅝
47¼	34½	2	Asso Oil	190	35⅝	35½	35½	35½
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	900	229⅞	227⅞	229⅞	228¼
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103½
209¼	161	10	Atl Coast L	100	170	170	170	168
77⅞	30	1¶	Atl Refin	2500	37	36½	36⅞	35¾
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	200	183¾	183	183¾	185
11¾	3¼	5¾	Austin N	200	4	3¾	4	3⅞
42⅛	18	..	Austin N pf	200	30¼	30	30¼	..
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	39½	39½	39½	39¾
20	4½	..	Aviation	700	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
			—B—					
66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	7500	33½	32½	33¼	33
90⅜	55	2½	Bangor & A	500	66⅞	66	66¼	66
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	500	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	117¾
115	103¾	7	Bangor&A pf	50	110¼	110	110	110¼
49⅛	20	2¶	Barnsdall A	300	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21⅝
32⅞	12½	..	Beacon Oil	400	16	14¼	16	..
17¾	4½	..	Belding H	100	6	6	6	6
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	2700	36	35⅛	35⅜	36
60⅞	25	2	Best & Co	400	34	33½	33½	33¼
140⅞	78⅛	6	Beth Steel	9100	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	96¼
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	300	127	126¾	127	126½
118	70⅛	7	Blum'thal pf	100	79	79	79	..
136¾	37	3¶	Bohn Alum	1200	48¾	47⅞	47⅞	49
100½	53	3	Borden	2200	65	64¾	64¾	65
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	1200	36½	35¾	35¾	36½
15½	2½	..	Bot M A pf	100	3½	3⅜	3½	4
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	3800	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	4200	66¾	65	66	64¾
92⅝	76½	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	..
15	7	..	Bklyn Queen	200	11	10½	11	10¼
55¼	16¼	3	Bruns Balk	1700	14½	14	14¼	14
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	34	34	34	34
12½	7⅞	1	Budd Wheel	300	10½	10½	10½	10
34	21¼	3	Bulova W	600	28¼	28	28¼	27⅞
96⅞	29	8¶	Burroughs	1400	46¼	45¼	45¼	45⅞
89⅛	31¼	2§	Bush Term	500	40½	40	40	..
110½	91⅛	7	Bush T deb	40	107	106	107	..
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
12⅝	4¾	2	Butte & Sup	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
41	17½	..	Butterick	400	18¼	18	18	..
192⅞	50	..	Byers	2300	91¾	88	89⅝	90⅞
			—C—					
84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	600	68	67½	67½	68
31	25	..	Calif Pet	10	28	28	28	..
136¾	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	1600	83¾	83	83	83½
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	2300	29⅞	29⅛	29½	29⅞
49½	19	2	Campbell	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
98¾	45	5	Canada Dry	600	67⅝	67	67⅝	67
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	900	199¾	199¼	199⅝	199
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar	100	58¼	51½	58¼	58
467	130	6	Case Thresh	11700	211⅜	203	208¼	200¾
93½	80	7	Celotex pf	100	71	71	71	..
48¾	21	2	Cen Aguirre	100	25	25	25	..
59¾	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	700	33⅜	31⅞	31⅞	32⅞
112½	105¾	7	Cen Alloy pf	20	108	108	108	106
20½	3	..	Century Rib	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	1400	60½	59⅜	60½	60
80¾	18	4.20	Checker Cab	5200	40⅞	39	40⅞	38¾
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	600	68¼	67½	67½	67¾
279¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio	200	212⅜	210¾	212¾	211¾
19¾	4	..	Chi & Alton	900	6⅜	6⅛	6½	6¼
25⅞	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	3600	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅝
43	15	..	Chi & E Ill	100	20	20	20	20
66⅞	36¾	3	Chi & E I pf	100	45	44⅞	44⅞	45
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	800	25	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	2200	43½	42⅞	42⅜	43
108⅛	75	4	Chi & NW	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84½
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	400	24	23	23½	..
143½	101	7	Chi RI	100	117	117	117	116½
103¼	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	100	101¾	101⅝	101¾	..
50	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	900	59¼	58¼	59¼	58⅞
135	26	3	Chrysler	4900	35⅛	34⅜	34⅞	35
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	10	98	98	98	98
27	7¼	1	City Stores	1700	9⅛	8⅞	9	9
72⅞	34½	5	Cluett Pbdy	200	38	37½	37⅛	36½
154⅛	101	4	Coca Cola	900	140⅞	140	140⅞	139⅞
50⅝	44¾	3	Coca Cola A	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	1600	26½	24½	25¼	24¾
78½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	400	41¼	40	40½	40¼
80	65½	4	Colo So 1pf	60	72½	72½	72½	71½
140	52	2§	Col Gas	6600	78⅛	76¾	77	76¾
109	99½	6	Col Gas pf A	160	106	106	106	106
344	105	5¶	Col Carbon	200	173	173	173	173¾
10⅝	¾	..	Col Car rts	5800	2¼	1¾	1¾	2¼
88¾	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	12660	27⅜	26½	27⅜	26⅝
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
105⅞	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	79	78½	79	78
28	20¾	2	Com Cr pf B	40	22	22	22	..
79	28⅛	4§	Com Inv Tr	100	38	37⅞	38	37¾
51⅝	28	3	Com Cr A	160	38	38	38	38½
63	20⅛	1	Com Sol	21500	29¼	27¼	28¼	29¼
246	105	4	Comwlth Pw	300	130¼	130¼	130¼	..
24¾	10	.60	C'mwlth & So	28300	15⅛	14⅞	15	15
35¾	11	..	Congoleum	7300	17	16½	16⅞	16⅞
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	5300	18⅞	17¾	18¾	17⅝
30¾	15⅛	2	Con Film pf	5900	23	20⅞	22½	20¾
183¼	80⅛	4	Con Gas	50600	106⅜	105¼	105¼	105⅝
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100¼	100	100	..
70⅝	45	6	Con RyC pf	100	55	55	55	54½
6¼	½	..	Con Textile	1688	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
23½	12	1.20	Container A	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
11½	3⅛	..	Container B	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¾
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	800	29¼	28½	28½	29
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	2300	43	41½	41¾	41½
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	2200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
63¾	33	1.20	Cont Bank	20	42¾	39½	42	40
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	1900	53½	52½	53	53
110¼	46⅛	2	Cont Ins	100	64	63¾	63¾	64⅜
28⅜	6⅛	..	Cont Motors	1900	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
47⅛	18	..	Contin'tal Oil	1900	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	21⅝
126⅜	70	3¶	Corn Prod	400	91¾	91⅜	91½	91⅝
82¼	20⅛	2§	Coty	4300	27¼	26¼	26⅜	27
57⅝	15	..	Crex Carpet 4	100	9	9	9	..
125	15	1§	Crosley	1400	15½	14¼	15½	14⅜
79	37¼	..	Crown Cork	300	52½	51	52	52⅞
101¼	90	7	Crown W 1pf	20	95	94	94	..
31	24	2¶	Cream of W	..	27½	27½	27½	..
5½	¾	..	Cuba Cane	600	1	⅞	1	⅞
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	200	13⅛	13	13	13
1⅛	18	..	Cuba-Cane ct	200	¾	¾	¾	..
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	50	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	62¾
6¾	1	..	Cub Dom S	1600	1⅜	1½	1½	..
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	..
132	100	6	Curtis Pub	200	114	114	114	..
118	112¼	7	Curtis P pf	200	115½	115	115¼	..
30⅛	6⅜	..	Curtiss W	3700	7⅛	6⅞	7	7¼
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtiss W A	1200	14¼	13¾	13¾	14
115¼	104	8	Cushman 8%	10	108	108	108	..
			—D—					
69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	200	31	30⅝	31	30
128	109	7	Deere pf	20	119½	119½	119½	119⅞
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	200	172	172	172	172¼
77¾	49	..	Denv RG pf	100	66½	66	66½	..
64⅞	20	2.40¶	Devoe & R A	100	31	31	31	31¾
164	117	8	Diamond M	30	141	140¼	141	..
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	600	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¼
54¼	12	1.20	Dom Stores	800	23	21¾	22¾	22½
231	80	4¶	Dupont	1100	115¾	115	115¾	115¼
28⅞	10	1	Dupian Silk	200	16	15¼	15¼	..
			—E—					
264¾	150	5¶	East Kodak	400	183	182¾	182¾	180½
76¾	18	3	Eaton Axle	500	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
39⅝	4	2½	Eitingon	100	7½	7½	7½	..
174	54	6	Elec Auto Lt	2000	86½	85	86¼	86
18⅝	3¼	..	Elec Boat	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
86⅝	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	3000	55⅝	54⅝	54½	55¼
109¼	98	7	Elec P&L pf	200	108	107½	107½	108
104¼	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	71	70⅝	71	70½
22½	3¼	..	Emer-Br A	400	5⅜	4½	5⅜	..
83⅜	49¾	5	End John	800	59⅝	58	59⅝	58
79⅝	31	1¶	Eng P S	1900	44	43½	43½	43½
40	31¼	2½	Equit Blg	400	40	39¾	39⅞	39¾
93½	41½	..	Erie	600	57⅞	57½	57⅞	58
66¼	55½	4	Erie 1pf	300	62¼	62	62¼	62
63⅞	52	4	Erie 2pf	200	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	..
54	36	4	Eureka Vac	300	36⅞	36	36⅞	..
73¾	15	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	21	20¾	21	19
			—F—					
13⅜	3¾	3	Fairbanks	100	6½	6½	6½	..
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	100	30⅜	23¾	24⅞	31½
50⅞	29¾	3	Fairb Morse	300	37	36½	36½	36
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36½
33	25½	..	Fed Dept Strs	2400	35½	33	34¼	36
123	47½	2	Fidelity Ins	200	73	73	73	73½
98½	30	..	Filene	200	40½	37	37	40
37	24½	1.60	Firestone T	200	31	31	31	31
89⅝	87⅞	6	Firestone T pf	1000	83¼	82⅞	82⅞	83⅝

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
90	44½	2½	First Nat St	1400	58	56	56	57
20⅛	2⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	900	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
72½	7¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15½
82½	8	..	Fisk 1pf cv	30	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
82⅝	32¼	3	Follansbee B	400	39	38¾	39	..
95	33	2	Foster & Wh	200	61½	61¼	61¼	60½
69⅝	12⅞	..	Foundation	3000	20	17⅞	18⅜	15½
105⅝	19¼	4	Fox A	66300	23⅝	19½	22⅜	19⅞
54⅞	23⅝	4¶	Freeport Tx	2200	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	39½
107½	82¼	6	Fuller pr pf	100	93½	93½	93½	95
			—G—					
33⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
83½	65½	5	Gamewell	100	73½	73½	73½	..
123½	75	4	§Gen Am Tk	7600	105	103½	103½	103½
94⅝	42¼	4	Gen Asphalt	200	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
69⅝	24	2	Gen Bronze	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
63¼	55¼	..	Gen Elec n wi	25700	63⅛	62	62⅝	62½
403	168¼	6	Gen Elec	4300	251½	248½	249½	249
11⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
81⅝	35	3	Gen Foods	2500	48	47⅛	47⅞	48
112	59⅜	1½	¶Gen G&E A	700	70⅝	69⅝	69⅞	70¼
89¼	50	3¶	Gen Mills	1400	53	51	52½	..
91⅞	33½	3¶	Gen Motors	20700	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	40¼
126½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	119
52	30	4	Gen O Ad A	300	36	35½	35½	..
41	9½	2	Gen O Ad ct	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16½
98	20	6a	Gen Pub Ser	110	35⅝	34⅝	35	34⅞
126½	70	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	90½	90½	90½	..
88½	60	4¶	Gen Refrac	200	72¾	72⅝	72⅝	73
143	80	5¶	Gillette	2700	104¼	103½	104	103¼
48⅛	10½	..	Gimbel Br	1100	13	12⅞	12&	12½
64⅜	26	2¶§	Glidden	200	32⅜	31½	32⅜	32½
106⅛	95	7	Glidden ppf	70	101	101	101	..
66	9⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
82	31½	2½	Gold Dust	18300	44½	43½	43⅞	43⅜
120	95	6	Gold Dust pf	200	106¼	106	106¼	..
105⅜	38½	4	Goodrich	100	43	43	43	43¼
154½	60	5	Goodyear	600	65	65	65	64⅝
104⅞	87	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	93⅝
60	14	2½	Gotham Hos	100	22	22	22	21½
14	4	..	Gould Sp A	700	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11⅞
54	7⅜	..	Graham-P	500	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
102⅞	46¼	8	Granby	800	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	52⅝
96½	33	1	Grand Stores	200	34½	34½	34½	34
44⅞	32½	..	Grand Sll n	400	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
32⅞	9⅛	..	Grand Union	200	14⅛	14	14	..
54⅞	30	3	Grand Un pf	100	39	39	39	..
63⅝	32	4	Granite City	200	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	..
59	32½	1	Grant (WT)	400	38	37	38	37⅞
122¼	85½	5	Grt Nor pf ct	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	94⅞
39¼	19	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	2200	22⅜	21⅞	22	21⅞
70	14¼	2	Grisby Gr	9900	14¼	13½	14¼	14⅞
79	42	4	Gulf Steel	200	57½	57¼	57¼	58
			—H—					
52¾	12	..	Hahn Dpt St	700	14	13⅝	13⅜	13½
115	72⅜	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	77½	77½	77½	..
....	....	..	Hanna pf	110	88	87	88	..
113½	91	7	Hanna 1pf	10	108½	108½	108½	108
41⅞	13	1.20	Hartman B	200	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¾
72⅛	60	2¶	Hawaiian P	100	54	54	54	..
130	80	3¶	Hercules P	100	84	84	84	..
143Q	45	5	Hershey Ch	400	80¼	79¾	79¾	80
143¼	60⅝	5	Hershey pf	600	88⅜	87¼	88⅝	87
52¾	13	2	Houdaille B	21900	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	25
109	26	..	Houston Oil	600	54⅝	53¾	54½	54⅞
52¼	45	..	H'sehold F pf	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
82½	34¾	4	Howe Sound	100	36	36	36	..
58⅝	34½	3½	Hud Man	400	48	47½	48	47
93½	38	5	Hudson Mot	4600	57¼	56¼	56¼	56⅝
82	18	2¶	Hupp Motors	1200	21¾	21½	21½	21⅝
			—I—					
153½	116	7	Ill Central	100	130	130	130	129¾
39⅝	17¾	2	Ind Oil & G	100	21½	21½	21½	22¼
32	3½	..	Indian Mot	400	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
53	13¼	..	Indian Refin	600	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18½
51¼	11½	..	Indian Re ct	200	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
135	68½	5a	Ind Rayon	400	113	112⅝	112⅝	112
223½	154	4¶	Ingersoll R	200	165	162	165	..
66¾	22	3	Inspirtaion	500	27¼	26½	26¾	27⅞
58⅜	15	..	Interboro RT	800	25⅜	23½	24⅛	23⅛
14¼	2	..	Intercon Rub	1700	6⅛	5	5⅛	5
17¾	4	..	Int Agri	100	6	6	6	6
102¼	48	4	Int Cement	400	58	57½	48	56¾
103½	4⅜	..	Int Combus	2200	6	5¾	6	6
121	25	..	Int Comb pf	200	39¾	38	39⅝	..
142	65	2½	Int Harv	5030	85	82½	83½	82
145	137	7	Int Harv pf	400	141¼	141	141¼	141¼
59½	23	2b	Int Hyd El	1300	34⅝	34	34¼	33½
102½	47	4.00	Int Match pf	400	71	70	71	70
38⅛	18⅛	..	Int M Mar ct	200	29⅛	29	29⅛	29
72¾	15	1	Int Nickel	59900	37⅛	35⅜	36¾	35⅜
128	112	7	Int Nickel pf	100	121	121	121	..
44¼	20	2.40	Int P&P A	200	27	26½	26½	26¼
26⅛	9	..	Int P&P C	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
106	91⅞	6	Int Print 1 pf	20	95	95	95	..
80¼	62	5	Int Rys pf	20	67	67	67	66½
159½	95	6¶	Int Silver	400	116¾	115	116¾	112
16	12	.60	Insuran	300	15½	15¼	15¾	15¼
149¼	53	2	Int Tel & T	7000	70⅝	69¼	69½	70¼
47½	20	1	Interlake	400	25	25	25	25⅛
93½	25½	2	Inter Dep St	200	30½	30¼	30¼	..
72½	12½	2	Inv Equ	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
69	39	4	Island Cr	100	42	42	42	..
			—J—					
84½	39	3¶	Jewel Tea	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	45
242¾	90	3	Johns Man	13800	132	128¼	130¾	128
123	118	7	Johns Man pf	30	121¼	121¼	121¼	..
16½	1½	..	Jordan Mot	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
			—K—					
13⅞	10⅞	1.02	Karstadt	300	13	12¾	13	13⅛
58½	30	4	Kayser	2000	38¾	36½	36½	38⅞
24	2⅞	..	Kelly Spring	600	5	4⅞	5	4¾
100	26	..	Kelly Spr 6%	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39
94⅞	16	..	Kelly Epr 8%	110	30	29	30	26¼
59⅝	18⅜	2	Kelsey Wh	2900	25¼	24⅜	25	24
19¾	5	..	Kelvinator	19200	10⅜	9¼	10⅝	9¼
96	75	6¶	Kendall pf	10	83	83	83	83
104⅞	49⅜	5	Kennecott	10400	56⅝	55½	56¼	56⅛
57⅞	45¼	2¼§	Kimberly	200	50	50	50	..
109¾	80	8	Kinney pf	20	88	88	88	88
78⅞	8⅜	..	Kolster Rad	4400	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅜
76¼	27	1½	Kraft Cheese	4800	47	44¼	46⅜	44¾
57½	28	1.60	Kresge	300	34½	34	34⅛	34¼
116	103½	7	Kresge pf	10	110	110	110	..
114	53¼	1¶	Kress Co	200	65	64	65	62
46⅜	22⅛	1.34	Kreuger Toll	23700	27⅞	26¾	27¼	26⅝
122½	38¼	1§	Kroger	3700	47⅜	46¾	47½	46½
			—L—					
38⅜	16½	..	Lago Oil	300	22	21⅝	22	21½
65	30	2½	Leh P Cem	100	35	35	35	35
110⅜	100	7	Leh PC pf	30	106	105⅞	106	105
32	10	..	Leh C Coal	200	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14¼
57¾	31	..	Lima Loco	300	38	37	37⅝	37
61	37⅝	2.60	Link Belt	100	40	40	40	..
113⅞	40	4¶	Liquid Car	400	57	56½	56½	57¾
84½	32	2¶	Loews Inc	13900	57¾	52¾	56½	53½
11½	3⅛	..	Loft Inc	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
88⅜	39⅛	2.60	Loose-Wiles	3700	54⅞	53⅜	54⅛	54¼
72⅝	28	1¾	Lou G&E A	1300	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39½
154¾	110	7	Louis & N	600	138	136	138	..
18	7	..	Lou Oil Ref	400	8⅞	8½	8⅞	9
100¼	80	6½	Lou Oil pf	20	84	84	84	..
108⅞	22	2	Ludlum Stl	1700	36	35⅜	35⅜	35¼
118	76	6½	Lud St cv pf	100	90	90	90	..
			—M—					
45	39½	2½	McCall	200	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
23½	12½	1	McIntyre	100	17	17	17	17⅛
84	54	4¶	McKeesport	2000	65⅞	64¾	64¾	63⅛
114¾	55⅛	6	Mack Trucks	5600	73	71	71½	72
225½	110	2¶	Macy	2300	151⅜	147¼	151	146
82½	35	5	Magma Cop	300	47½	46⅛	46⅛	..
39⅜	6	..	Mallinson	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
26	3	..	Manati Sug	30	5	5	5	5
50½	20	..	Manati pf	100	26	26	26	..
38⅜	14	2½	Mandel Bros	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
37¾	19⅞	..	Man El Sup	2700	28⅜	27⅜	28⅛	27½
57½	24	2½	Man Elv mg	800	34⅝	33¼	34⅝	..
18½	5⅛	..	Maracaibo	200	6	6	6	..
89⅞	30	2¶	Marlin Rock	100	41	40	41	39⅞
104	19	4	Marmon	100	23⅞	23	23	23½
72⅝	29	2b	Math Alkali	500	39¾	39	39⅜	40⅜
108½	45½	4	May Dept S	1000	54	52¼	53½	53¼
90⅛	75½	6	Maytag 1 pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	78
72	29½	2	Melville Sh	100	31	31	31	30½
51½	20	4	Miami Cop	800	28½	28	28¼	28⅜
122⅞	44	2½	Mich Steel	1000	3½	62½	63½	63
39⅞	22⅞	2	Mid Cont	200	25½	25	25	..
28⅞	3¼	..	Miller Rub	200	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
80½	47	1¼	Monsanto	100	52⅜	51½	52⅜	52⅞
43⅝	10	..	Min Moline	1000	14½	13½	14	13⅞
102	65	6.50	M Moline pf	150	56	56	56	..
133¼	59	2½	Min Honwll	100	64	62¼	62¼	..
3⅞	1¼	..	Min & StL	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
65⅜	27⅛	..	Mo K&T	100	53	51⅝	52	52⅜
103½	173⅝	7	Mo K&T pf	100	104⅞	104¾	104¾	104⅞
101⅝	46	..	Mo Pac	200	90	89¼	90	..
80¼	35	2½	Mohawk	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	..
80	47	3	Mont Ward	2500	44	42¼	43¼	41¾
5	1½	..	Moon Mot	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
6½	1½	.40	Mother Lode	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
34¾	3¾	..	Motometer A	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
142	36	..	Motor Prod	200	58¼	55	55	58
55⅛	21	3	Motor Wheel	100	27½	27½	27½	26⅞
81⅞	10	..	Mullins Body	20	62	62	62	..
100&	14⅞	3§	Murray Body	1300	20¼	19⅜	20	19½
			—N—					
118⅞	40	6	Nash Mot	1000	53⅜	52½	52½	53
41⅞	14⅝	1	Nat Acme	200	19⅝	18⅜	19⅜	19½
48⅛	9⅝	..	Nat Air Tr	4200	15	13¼	13½	15½
31	9⅛	1¶	Nat Bellas H	2900	14½	13¾	13¾	14½
236¾	140	6	Nat Bisc	5000	195¾	193¼	195	195¼
73	65¼	..	Nat Bisc n	1300	79⅜	7⅜	78⅜	79
148⅜	59	3¶	Nat Cash R	1100	75	73⅜	75	75
86½	36	2	Nat Dairy	1300	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	46¾
58	15	..	Nat Distil	500	36⅞	34½	36	37⅞
214	129¼	5	Nat eLad	1900	150	147	150	..
141½	138	7	Nat Lead pfA	1[illegible]	139	139	139	..
71¼	23	1	Nat Pw & Lt	200	34⅞	34¼	34½	34⅝
17	1½	..	Nat Radiat	100	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
114	111¾	7	Nat Sup pf	40	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
155	69	5	Nat Surety	1000	81½	77	81	77
62⅞	23¼	3	Nev Cons	100	28	27⅝	27⅝	28
156	110½	7	New OT&M	500	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	..
103	43	3	Newport Co	100	58½	58½	58½	..
113	35½	3	Newton Steel	5900	49½	47½	48⅝	45
49⅜	35½	3	NY Air Br	100	45	45	45	45
256	160	8	NY Central	1500	174½	172	174	172¼
5⅜	5	..	NY Cent rts	11000	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5⅝
110	100	6	NY C&StL pf	100	109½	109½	109½	..
379	155	5	NY&Harlem	10	186	186	186	192
132	80⅞	6	NY NH&H	1000	110⅜	109½	110¾	110⅞
32	8	..	NY Ont & W	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
978	118	..	NY State Ry	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
103	93½	6	NY Stm 6%	50	102	100½	102	100½
98½	16	2.50	Norf South	100	18	18	18	18½
290	19	8	Norf & West	100	229⅜	229⅜	229⅜	..
87¼	82	4	Norf & W pf	20	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
105⅜	66½	10	aNo Am	400	92	96¼	96⅝	96⅝
54	48	3	No Am pf	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
103⅜	98	6	No Am Ed pf	100	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101¼
118⅞	75½	5	Nor Pac	100	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	85⅝
114⅝	75	5	Nor Pac cts	100	83½	83½	83½	84
			—O—					
106½	88¾	7	Oilwell pf	30	88	88	88	..
64½	8	..	Oliver Farm	200	18⅜	17¼	18⅜	16½
99⅛	64½	3	Oliver ppf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½
69⅝	17	3	Oliver cv pf	500	35½	34⅞	35½	34
84⅝	45	4	Oppenheim	100	51	51	51	..
450	195	6¶	Otis Elev	100	285	285	285	281¼
125	118⅞	6	Otis Elev pf	10	120	120	120	..
55	22½	..	Otis Steel	100	32¾	32¼	32¼	..

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
89⅛	43	4¶	Owens Bot	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅞
			—P—					
21	15⅝	1½	Parmalee	100	19⅞	18½	19¾	18
98	42	2	Pac Gas	200	53½	53½	53½	53
146½	58⅛	3	Pac Lighting	500	82½	80¾	81½	80½
1½	⅝	..	Pac Oil	11500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
220	131	7	Pac Tel&T	10	155	155	155	..
32½	13	100¶	Packard M	3000	16	15⅝	1.¾	16
13½	3	.80	Park Utah	500	3⅛	3	3	3
69¼	40½	..	Pan-Am B	100	51	51	51	52
13¼	3	..	Panhandle	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
75½	35	3	Paramount	54900	58⅝	55⅝	57⅞	56¼
14⅞	2⅝	..	Pathe Exch	9000	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3⅜
30	5	..	Pathe Ex A	7500	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅛
47⅞	24⅞	3.89	Patino M	100	29	29	29	28½
22¼	5⅛	..	Peerless Mot	300	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
[illegible]	22	..	Penick & F	1500	29⅝	29	29⅝	28⅛
27	3½	..	Penn Dix C	100	6½	6⅜	6½	7
91	21⅛	7	Penn Dix pf	1000	40	40	40	..
24	5¼	..	Penn C&C	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
110	72½	4	Penn RR	4900	78⅜	77⅞	77¼	78⅛
79⅞	31	3	Phelps Dodge	200	39⅛	39	39	38⅞
105¼	66	2.50	Penney JC	1600	65	63⅝	64⅜	64
54	47½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52
97	93	6	Penney pf	100	94½	94½	94½	..
34	9½	..	Phila Rand	200	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
47	24¼	2§¶	Phillips Pet	1900	32	31⅝	32	32
3⅜	1	..	Pierce Oil	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
63⅞	30	2	¶Pillsbury	2300	37¼	34½	37	34¼
27½	16	1.40	¶Pitts So B	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
154	142	7	Pitts Ft W pf	30	151	151	151	..
65⅝	40½	2¶	Prairie O&G	200	50	49⅝	49⅝	50
65	45	3¶	Prairie P L	600	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	58¼
25⅝	6⅛	..	Press Steel	200	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞
98	43½	2	Procter&G	400	57½	56⅝	56⅝	57½
82⅝	35	2¶	Proph Brush	40	51	50	50	49¼
137¾	54	3.40	Pub Serv	4700	85¼	84¼	84⅜	85⅝
151	139½	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	146	146	146	..
99¼	73	4	Pullman NN	2500	85⅜	84¼	84⅛	83⅝
30⅞	20	1.50	Pure Oil	1100	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅜
148⅝	55	4	Purity Bk	5000	84⅞	83	83	84
			—R—					
114⅜	26	..	Radio	34300	37⅞	35⅝	37⅛	35⅞
82½	62	5	Radio pf B	200	69⅛	69	69	69
57	50	3.50	Radio pf A	600	54½	54½	54½	..
46⅞	12	..	Radio-Keith	79300	28⅜	26¾	27⅛	27
58½	28	2.60	Raybestos	2100	39½	38⅛	39½	39¼
147¾	101½	4	Reading	200	123⅜	122	123⅞	123
50	41½	2	Reading 1pf	100	47½	47½	476	..
84⅜	36¼	5	Real Silk H	2000	50	48½	50	..
57⅞	20⅝	.50	Rem Rand	1600	29⅝	29¼	29½	29¼
96½	81	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..
146¼	62¼	4	Repub Stl	3400	75	73	74	76¼
115½	103⅜	7	Repub Stl pf	100	110	110	110	109⅞
12¼	3⅝	..	Reynolds S	800	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½
49⅝	20	2	Richfield Oil	800	25¼	25⅛	25¼	25¼
42½	15	2§	Rio Grande O	200	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜	18½
70	40	2.50¶	Ritter Dental	200	45	44⅞	44⅞	45
64	42⅞	1.92	Rhine-West	300	45	44¼	45	45⅝
2¼	1½	..	Rhine-W rts	2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
96	28	2.20	Rossia Ins	900	38¼	38	38	38⅜
64	43⅛	3.21	*Royal Dutch	1300	53½	53⅛	53⅛	54⅛
114⅞	95	6	Royal Bk pf	1100	110	110	110	..
			—S—					
195¼	96⅛	3	Safeway S	6000	117¾	114¼	117½	115
101	85	6	Safew S 6%	140	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96
109½	100	7	Safew 7 7%	190	108½	108	108½	108
94	38½	2¶	St Joseph	2300	52	50½	51⅛	51
133⅜	101	8	StL & SF	100	108½	108½	108½	109¼
96½	87	6	StL & SF pf	600	93¼	93	93	93¼
51⅞	20½	2	Savage A	100	25	25	25	25½
21¾	9⅛	..	Seabd AL	400	10¼	10	10	10¼
181	80	4a	Sears Roe	10000	87¼	85¾	86¾	85½
21⅝	7⅛	..	Servel	11100	9⅛	8⅛	9	8¼
10½	2	..	Seneca Cop	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
53¾	20	2	Sharon Steel	100	22½	22½	22½	..
71	25⅞	1¶	Shattuck	10800	43	40¾	41¾	41⅞
55⅞	43⅝	2.41	Shell Trans	10	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	..
31¾	19	1.40	Shell Union	200	22½	22¼	22½	22
74½	8	..	Shubert Th	500	12	10⅜	11⅛	10¼
104¼	103⅜	5.50	Shell Un pf	300	104	103⅜	103⅜	104
188	59½	3§	Simmons	1400	90⅜	88⅜	89	89
40⅛	15	1.60	Simms Pet	300	23	22⅞	23	23
15½	9	..	Sec Nat Inv	400	11	11	11	10½
45	21	2¶	Sinclair	2300	24	23⅜	24	23⅞
46½	28	2	Skelly Oil	400	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅜
16⅛	3⅛	..	Snider	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
64½	14	..	Snider pf	300	33⅝	31½	31½	33⅝
93⅛	45½	2	So Calif Ed	200	58	57¾	58	57⅞
111	85	5.50	Solway pf xw	200	96½	96¼	96¼	97
50⅛	18	1.50	So Dairies A	100	21	21	21	..
15⅝	2½	..	So Dairies B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
157½	105	6	So Pacific	200	120⅞	120½	120½	120½
45	22⅝	2¶	So PR Sug	200	26	26	26	..
162⅛	109	8	So Railway	100	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135¼
78	13⅛	1	Sparks With	200	15⅞	15	15⅞	15⅜
52½	15	..	Spang Chal	200	25	24⅝	25	25
14⅞	2	..	Spear & Co	100	6	6	6	6
45	20	1.60	Spen Kellogg	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
66¾	20¼	..	Spicer Co	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
117⅝	34	3	Spiegel May	2000	42	37½	39½	37¼
44⅝	20	1.50	Str Brands	12600	27⅝	26½	27	27
243¾	73½	3.50	Sta Gas	2500	114⅜	113	113½	113⅝
67	58½	4	Sta Gas pf	900	65⅛	64⅜	65	65
47⅞	30¼	2	Starrett cts	200	36½	36	36	..
81⅞	51½	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	1300	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	60
83	48	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	5300	63⅝	62½	62⅞	63
48¼	31¾	1.60	Sta Oil NY	3400	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	32¾
38	8⅞	..	Sterling	600	11½	10⅝	11	10&
45	20	..	Stanley	80	33	32	33	..
15½	8½	1.20	Sterling pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
77	30	3.50	St-Warner	1000	41½	40⅝	41⅝	41
55½	31	3	Ster cv pf	260	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝	38½
98	38¼	5§	Studebaker	800	43½	41¼	41¼	43½

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
201½	64	2	Stone & Web	1600	79⅜	77	77¼	79
105¼	100	6	Sun Oil pf	250	105	104⅞	105	104⅜
24	64	..	Super Oil	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
73⅝	15	..	Super Steel	200	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
9	2½	..	Symington	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
19⅝	64	..	Symington A	600	11	10½	11	11
			—T—					
20⅞	9½	1	Tenn Cop	1400	14¼	13⅜	14	13⅞
71⅞	50	3	Tex Corp	1700	54	53½	54	53½
85¼	42½	4	Tex Gulf S	2200	57⅜	56⅞	57¼	57⅛
23⅞	9¼	10a	T & P Coal	500	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10
24½	6¼	..	Tex & P L T	1100	15⅜	14⅜	14⅝	15
110¼	102	7	The Fair pf	90	105¼	105	105	104¼
39	6½	..	Third Ave	1500	11½	10	11	9½
62	30	3.60	Thompson	200	38½	37	38½	36½
23¼	10	.60	Tidewat As	400	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
34⅜	11½	.60¶	Timken-Det	200	15½	15¼	15½	15⅞
139⅜	58½	3	Timken	2600	74	73¼	73⅞	74
15¼	5¼	..	Trans Oil	5900	9¼	9	9	9¼
53⅜	15⅝	1	Trans & W	12100	23⅝	21	23¼	19¾
63	30	2.50	Trico	100	32½	32½	32½	..
			—U—					
181⅜	82	5	Underwood	200	104½	104	104	104½
43	7	..	Un Bag & P	200	10	10	10	10
140	59	2.60	Un Carbide	8600	82⅜	81⅜	82	81¼
297⅝	200	10	Un Pacific	200	218½	216⅜	216¾	..
36⅛	35	..	Un T C new	200	35½	35¼	35¼	..
14	3½	..	Unit Stores A	4500	11⅛	10⅝	11	10
162	31	..	Uni Air T	6500	51	49⅞	50	50
109½	44⅞	3	Uni Air T pf	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	62
40⅞	14¼	..	Unit Stores pf	700	34½	31⅜	34	31½
60	33½	1.60	Uni Biscuit	700	40⅞	40½	40½	40¼
111⅜	40½	2	Unit Carbon	1200	51½	50⅛	50⅛	50⅞
75½	19	..	Unit Corp	28700	33⅜	33	33	33¼
49⅞	42½	3	Unit Corp pf	2300	48	47½	47½	47½
59⅝	22	1	Uni Gas Imp	17400	6½	35⅞	36⅛	36
81¼	6	3	Uni El Coal	400	14	14	14	14
158½	99	4§	Uni Fruit	1200	103⅞	102½	102½	102½
100	90¼	5	Uni Gas Im pf	300	99	98⅞	98⅞	99
48⅞	15¼	2	Un Piece Dye	600	26	25	26	..
55⅞	12	2	US Pipe&Fdy	7900	25¼	24½	24⅝	24½
19	15	1.20	US P&Fdy pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
23	9	..	US Dist	400	18	17⅝	18	18½
72	17⅛	..	US & For Sec	400	24	23	23½	23⅜
92⅞	82	6	US&For Sec pf	200	89⅜	89	89	..
243⅝	95	6¶	US Ind Alco	24000	117⅞	110¼	113	117¼
35½	5	..	US Leather	300	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
61⅞	14¼	..	US Lea A	200	17½	17¼	17½	..
107	81¼	7	UE Lea ppf	200	80½	80¼	80¼	..
119½	50½	5	US Realty	400	63⅞	62	63⅞	62¼
65	15	..	US Rubber	700	23½	23	23½	23
72⅞	29⅞	3.50	US Smelt	300	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33¼
58	48	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	53	53	53	..
261⅜	150	7¶	US Steel	15000	171⅞	169⅝	170¼	170⅝
144¼	137	7	US Steel pf	400	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜
93	28	8	Univ Pict pf	10	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
22¼	2⅛	..	Univ Pipe	1600	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅛
58½	24⅛	2b	Util P&Lt L	2500	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	34¼
			—V—					
13½	3	..	Vadsco	100	5	5	5	5
116½	37½	3¶	Vanadium	500	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	54⅞
24⅜	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem	1100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
65½	15	2	Va-C Ch 6%	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
97½	69	7	Va-C Ch 7%	100	78	78	78	..
149⅞	38	..	Vulcan	60	74	74	74	76½
140	40	..	Vulcan A	80	68	68	68	..
			—W—					
104⅞	82	5	Wabash pf A	200	86	86	86	86
36½	20	1.50	Waldorf	600	25½	25	25	26
49⅞	22	2	Walworth	900	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	30&
84⅜	20	..	Ward Bk A	70	29⅜	28	29⅜	26¼
21¼	1½	..	Ward Bk B	60	6¼	4¾	6¼	4¾
87½	50	7	Ward Bk pf	200	63⅜	63	63⅜	63
64⅛	30	4	Warner Br A	4500	51⅜	49⅝	50⅛	50½
59¼	25¼	2.20	Warner Br pf	600	45	44⅜	45	44⅜
42⅞	15	2	Warn-Quin	600	19	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜
207⅜	115	8	Warren Br	400	136	132½	133¼	136¼
34¼	15⅛	2	Warren F&P	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛
48	20	2	Wesson O	100	23	23	23	23
72½	49¼	4	Wesson O pf	200	51½	51⅛	51½	..
94¼	30	2	West Chlor	300	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
102	88½	6	W Pen El pf	20	96¼	99⅛	99⅛	99
111¼	97	7	W Pen E 7%	170	106⅜	106	106	106¼
40	7	..	Wn Dairy B	1000	15	15	15	15⅜
54	10	..	Mn Md	400	25¾	25½	25½	25⅜
67⅞	37½	..	Wn Pac pf	100	43½	43½	43½	43¼
272¼	155	8	Wn Union	1600	205½	119	202	..
67⅞	36½	2	Westg A B	1000	45¼	44¼	45	45
292⅜	100	5	Westg Elec	13800	149½	146⅜	147¼	147¼
284	103	5	Westg El pf	100	141½	142	144⅜	..
63⅝	19⅛	1	Weston In	400	30⅞	30½	30⅞	..
75	19	2§	Wextark Rad	600	12¼	11	12¼	12
38	25	2	White Eagle	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
48	1	..	Whi Sew M	200	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8
29⅜	12⅞	..	Wilcox Oil	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
61¼	19	2.50	Wilcox R A	200	29½	29	29	27½
62	12⅜	2§	Wilcox R B	1300	22⅛	21	22⅛	20⅛
35	5¼	1.20	Willys-Over	1400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
13⅛	3	..	Wilson	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	..
103⅞	52¼	2.40	Woolworth	1000	68⅝	68	68	68
137⅜	43	..	Wor Pump	600	72	70	72	..
100⅛	75	7	Wor Pump A	300	80	79	80	..
80⅞	65	4	Wrigley	200	70¼	68½	70¼	..
			—Y—					
51¼	7½	..	Yel Truck	1300	13⅞	13¼	13¼	14
59¾	33½	3	Young S&W	400	38½	38½	38½	7¼
			—Z—					
52¾	5¾	..	Zenith Rad	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

BIG OUTLAY FOR FIVE RAILWAYS

Van Sweringen Roads Expect to Spend $125,000,000 This Year

NEW YORK—Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette have authorized for 1930 an expenditure of $12,000,000 on roadway and structure. Of this amount $7,000,000 is a carryover from the 1929 budget.

Last December directors authorized expenditures of $12,000,000 on equipment for the three roads this year.

C. & O. budget for this year for road and structures is $27,000,000, of which about $4,633,000 represents a carryover from 1929.

Among the principal items in this year's budget are one of $2,000,000 for two branch lines, $3,700,000 for increasing main line clearances (widening tunnels and building a new one), $3,000,000 for new docks at Newport News and Hampton Roads, $1,000,000 for new stations, $1,600,000 for a new low level coal pier at Newport News $1,500,000 for a new merchandise pier at Hampton Roads $750,000 for a new freight terminal at Cincinnati, $250,000 for improvements to water stations, $150,000 for a new station at White Sulphur, W. Va. and expenditures for many extensions to passing tracks and yards.

Pere Marquette budget is $8,000,000 for this year on road and structures, of which $1,400,000 represents a carryover from 1929.

A general improvement and rehabilitation program for terminals, road and structures will be undertaken to upbuild physical condition to the point where larger trains can be handled. One important program will be strengthening and rebuilding of bridges to allow for heavier locomotives.

Hocking Valley budget of $7,000,000 includes almost $4,000,000 carried over from 1929. About $500,000 will be spent for grade crossing elimination and $475,000 for a new freight terminal at Columbus. There will be large extensions to passing tracks and engine house facilities to facilitate through business to Pere Marquette.

Including equipment budget of the three roads and a budget of about $30,000,000 (road and equipment) for Erie makes a total road and equipment budget for these four Van Sweringen lines for 1930 of about $114,000,000. Nickel Plate, another Van Sweringen line, will probably have a heavy budget, so that the total for the five roads should be upward of $125,000,000.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

The principal sales of securities at auction today were:
35 Federal Natl Bank 106, unch.
47 First Nt Bk Bost 120¼@120, off 5¼
36 Boston Natl Bank x-d 173, unch.
10 Home Natl Bk Brockton 240, unch.
25 Amoskeag Co com 68½, up 5½
16 Naumkeag Stm Cotton Co 90, unch.
17 Boston Ins Co 650, unch.
50 Home Ins Co 45¼, unch.
100 Beacon Partic Ins pf A 13⅜, off ⅛
100 Gt Nor Pap Co 50⅝, up 1⅞
28 Saco Lowell Sh 2nd pf 22, off 3
10 Robert Gair Co A 8, off 1
720 Farms Co A [illegible]⅜, up 1⅜

COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO.

CHICAGO — Commonwealth Edison Co.'s electrical output during 1929 was 4,276,181,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11 per cent over 1928.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

STOCKS: Irregular; farm implement shares rise briskly.
BONDS: Mixed; foreign bonds improve.
CURB: Irregular; utilities firm.
FOREIGN EXCHANGES: Easy; sterling sags below parity.
COTTON: Steady; favorable cables.
SUGAR: Higher; rumors Cuban crop be restricted.

CHICAGO

WHEAT: Steady; large export sales.
CORN: Steady; bullish government weather report.
CATTLE: Weak to lower.
HOGS: Steady to lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Jno. F. Clark & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Jan.	17.26	17.26	17.21	17.24	17.20
Mar.	17.38	17.39	17.36	17.38	17.34
May	17.59	17.61	17.57	17.61	17.56
July	17.71	17.74	17.71	17.74	17.69
Oct.	17.70	17.75	17.69	17.75	17.68
Dec.	17.76	17.83	17.76	17.82	17.76

Spots 17.45 up 5 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	16.99	17.08	16.99	17.08	16.89
Mar.	17.20	17.24	17.20	17.24	17.19
May	17.45	17.48	17.44	17.48	17.44
July	17.60	17.64	17.60	17.64	17.58

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan	17.05	17.15	17.05	17.15	17.08
Marr	17.32	17.34	17.28	17.34	17.30
May	17.56	17.58	17.53	17.58	17.55
July	17.69	17.72	17.69	17.72	17.69

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	9.16	9.18	9.15	9.16	9.15
Mar.	9.21	9.25	9.20	9.22	9.21
May	9.30	9.33	9.30	9.31	9.30
July	9.34	9.37	9.34	9.35	9.35
Oct.	9.34	9.35	9.33	9.33	9.33

Spots 9.47, up 2 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British) 5000; (American) 3600.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Mar.	1.24¾	1.25⅝	1.24⅝	1.24¾
May	1.29	1.29⅞	1.28⅝	1.29
July	1.30½	1.31⅛	1.29⅝	1.29⅞
Corn				
Mar.	.90½	.90½	.90	.90¼
May	.93⅞	.93⅞	.93⅜	.93¾
July	.95⅝	.95⅜	.95½	.95⅝
Oats				
Mar.	.46⅝	.46¾	.46½	.46¾
May	.47⅜	.47⅞	.47⅝	.47⅞
July	.46⅝	.46⅜	.46½	.46⅝
Lard				
Mar.	10.59	10.60	10.55	10.60
May	10.77	10.80	10.75	10.75
July	10.97	10.97	10.92	10.97

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	1.36¼	1.35	1.35⅝
July	1.38½	1.37½	1.37⅝
Oct.	1.35½	1.34⅜	1.35

NEW HAVEN EQUIPMENT ISSUE

WASHINGTON—The New Haven $4,545,000 equipment trust is to apply to purchase of 331 new cars of all classes. The application stated that 20 of the cars to be purchased would be multiple unit cars intended for service in New York, Westchester & Boston suburban service. Other equipment to be purchased includes 70 passenger coaches, 24 smokers, 10 diners, 15 combination baggage and mail cars, three multiple unit passenger train motor cars, six trailers, six combination baggage and smoking cars, one club car, one business car, 95 cabooses, 21 30-ton flanger cars, 25 milk cars and 10 transformer cars.

DIVIDENDS

Burns Bros. Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the Class A stock, payable Feb. 14 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Acme Steel Co. declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the increased stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. This dividend applies on the stock to be outstanding following payment of the 25 per cent stock dividend on Feb. 15.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Mar. 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Lowell Electric Light Company declared the quarterly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Tampa Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock and the regular semiannual dividend of one-fiftieth of a share of common on the common, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Lawrence Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22.

George A. Hormel Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the "A" preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Merritt, Chapman & Scott Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred and 40 cents on the common, payable Mar. 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Mar. 1 to stock of Feb. 18.

Crane Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Dominion Bridge Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

American Solvents & Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Harmony Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 23.

National Bellas-Hess Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared a quarterly dividend of 85 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 1.

Houston Oil Company of Texas declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 on the preferred, payable Jan. 29 to stock of record Jan. 21.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared a quarterly dividend of 85 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $3.40 annual basis. Previously $2.60 annually was paid on the common. The dividend is payable March 31 to stock of record March 1.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan 22	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.42½	$1.40⅜	$1.64⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	1.07⅛	1.06½	1.16⅝
Oats, 2 white	.56⅜	.57¼	.63½
Flour	6.60	6.50	6.30
Beef, family	27.75	28.00	31.00
Pork	28.50	26.50	29.50
Lard	.1115	.1115	.1225
Cotton, mid-up	.1740	.1745	.2040
Zinc	.0515	.0525	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1675
Tin	.3837½	.3875	.4912½
Rubber	.1512½	.1487½	.2050
Sugar	.0520	.0520	.0510
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0665
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	—

COTTON SPINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON—According to preliminary census figures, 34,585,304 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Dec. 31, of which 29,009,511 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 29,619,394 in November and 30,653,668 in December, 1928. Aggregate number of active spindle hours were 6,769,932,151.

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WOOL PRICES INCLINED TO LOWER LEVEL

Market Feels Pressure From Southern Hemisphere in Pronounced Way

The pressure of wool from the primary markets of the southern hemisphere is now being felt in decided fashion.

Gradually prices have been falling under the steady pressure of this restless flow of wool to market and that, too, in spite of the fact that there has been very decided effort to hold back the wool as much as possible in order to influence the market price of the commodity in favor of the sellers.

It was inevitable therefore that wool values at the London Colonial wool auctions which commenced the first series of the year yesterday, in Coleman Street, should have shown a distinct decline.

As a matter of fact, the decline in prices was slightly more pronounced than has been anticipated to the extent of about 5 per cent, merinos being down about 15 to 20 per cent both for greasy and scoured wools, while crossbreds were off about 20 to 25 per cent.

In merinos the best wools were down the least, while in crossbreds the medium qualities suffered most. No fine crossbreds appear to have been offered, at least not in sufficient quantity to afford much of a taste of the market.

Withdrawals Are Heavy

In the uncertainty which attended the market, bidders were competing with more or less uncertainty, and withdrawals were heavy, amounting to fully 50 per cent, it would appear, according to some figures, while others evidently considered the withdrawals nearer 25 per cent.

These withdrawals occurred, moreover, in spite of the fact that the selection was rather better than usually is found on an opening day in Coleman Street.

There will be a better selection as the sales go on, without doubt, but those who are attending the sales evidently do not look for much, if any, improvement in prices; in fact, there is a disposition to doubt that prices can be higher at this sale in view of the trend of prices in the foreign primary markets.

It is not unlikely that the current series of auctions may be shortened considerably, and some discussion has been heard of the advisability of discontinuing the sales entirely, although this seems unlikely.

In the Australian markets this week there has been a further fall in prices of 5 to 10 per cent in the markets at Melbourne and Brisbane, the latter market being down quite 10 per cent since the last sale.

Japan and Germany were rather keen buyers in this sale, and the Continent took fair weights generally. About 60 cents in bond, Boston, was quotable for 64-70s combing.

In the sale in Melbourne, England and the Continent took fair weights of wool.

Two-Day Sales Large

Of 15,500 bales offered about 80 per cent was sold in two days. Good combing 60x64s were quoted on the basis of about 58c, clean in bond at Boston, and 60s at about 56c for good combing.

There will be a two-days' sale in Geelong, ending tomorrow, at which there will be a good selection of wool including not a little suitable for the American market.

In New Zealand there was moderate competition for the wools put up in the sales in Auckland, yesterday at which place there was a decline of about 5 per cent, prices being down from the Napier sale of last Thursday from ¼ to ½ penny in the grease, when 50-56s combing wools were costing the equivalent of 41c clean in bond, and 48-50s combings were costing about 36½ cents, clean in bond.

In London, 50s New Zealands are quoted (clean basis, at the sale) at 33½c and 48s at 31½ cents.

South African Markets

The South African markets have been following the Australian markets rather closely, competition being more restricted there than earlier in the season, while prices have naturally followed the general trend downward.

In South America there appears to have been very little business done the the last week or two. The growers there have been very reluctant to accept the prices which have been bid on their wools, and heavy accumulations in both Montevideo and Buenos Aires have resulted in consequence.

Latest sales of Montevideo super skirted Is and IIs appear to have been on the basis of 26 and 25c cost and freight in bond at Boston, but not for any sizable lines of wool.

Mostly the offerings are being made in round quantities, but buyers are quite as reluctant to take round quantities as the shippers are to sell them. One sale of IIIs super wools is reported at 22c. Labor troubles are reported in the Central Market at Buenos Aires.

Boston Trade Quiet

In the local market there has been comparatively little business done during the last week in any lines of wool, although some call has been in evidence for eight months Texas wools which have been sold at about 70 cents, clean basis.

Fine scoured wools of the double A type have been sold at around 95c for the best wools, and down to 90c for average, while A supers have been sold at 80 to 83 cents. Choice fine white noils are quotable at 56 to 58c.

For the fine and fine medium wools around 75c is generally quotable for fairly good French combing wools with holders wanting 80c for the best lots, and topmakers asserting that they can buy average wools as low as 70c, clean basis. Medium wools have shown little change for the week.

Draper & Co. Selling Agents

The National Wool Marketing Corporation, recently formed by the woolgrowers under the Federal Farm Act, has appointed Draper & Co., Inc., of Boston, selling agents for the plan, and it is expected that the new outfit will commence operations very shortly with headquarters in Boston.

The Federal Farm Board has agreed to furnish a substantial amount of money (understood to be $8,000,000) for pre-shearing loans to be made available forthwith for the financing of the sheepmen, on the basis of a maximum advance of a dollar a head for 12-months growth wool.

A substantial advance also is promised when the wool is delivered at the time of shearing on the market value of the wool. It is understood that the woolgrowers want to handle the first year not less than 100,000,000 pounds of wool, or about one-third of the clip of shorn wool of the country.

The course of the new plan, which is calculated to eliminate the middleman and sell direct from grower to mill, will be watched with interest.

Mohair is dull, and prices are no more than nominal. For original bag Texas hair 50 to 53c is usually asked.

RECORD UTILITY FINANCING

NEW YORK—A new record for public utility financing is expected to be made this month. Bond issues of this class last week amounted to more than $200,000,000, and additional issues totaling more than half this amount are due for public offering before Jan. 31.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98½	98½
Alleghany 5s '49	99½	99½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	100¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99	99
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	103
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	70	70
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	139	138¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	103½	103½
Am T & T w i	100⅝	101⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101	101⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106	105¾
Am Arbor 4s	76½	76½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	85	85
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88½	88½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84½	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅝	93
Atch T&SF 4½s	130½	130½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	97¼	97¼
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	83	83
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	97⅝	97¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	75	74
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	..
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	105¾	105¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	92½	92
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93⅝	93⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	99⅛	99⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¼	101⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅞	103⅞
B&O 5s series D	102	101½
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	86	86
Belding Hem 6s '36	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s'48 B	104¼	104¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100⅞	100⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104⅞
Bow-Biltmore sf g 7s '34	102	101⅝
Broadway con	36	36
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95½	95
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Buff R&P 4½s '57	91	91
Bush Term Bldg 5s'60	100¾	100¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93⅝	93⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93½	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93⅞	93
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅝	100¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	113	..
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	102
Carolina En 4s	75	75
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	99¾
Cen Pacific st 4s '49	92	92
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101	101
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	108¾	108¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	54¼	54
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103¼
Ches & O R W 4½s	94	94
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85¼	85¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	96	96
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105	105
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	64
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106	106
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99⅝	99½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	105½	105½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88½	88½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93	93
Chi St L & N 5s	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅛	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93½	93½
Colo Pow 4½s	91⅞	91⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	99½	99¼
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	49⅞	49⅞
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	89½	89½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85½	84¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	60½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98	98
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	101	101
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	36½	36½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80⅞	80⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	100¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92¾	92¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92½	92½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	101¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93¾	93½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	75¼	75
Erie ev 4s A '53	84	84
Erie cv 4s B '53	83⅞	83⅞
Erie 5s '67	95⅛	95⅛
Erie gen lien	80¼	80
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94	94
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	80	77½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	51½	51½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100⅜	100
Gen Mot Ac Corp 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94¾	94¾
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅜	91⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¼	105
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95½	95½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108½	108½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110⅛
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	77	77
Hudson Coal 5s '62	68¾	68¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅝	77⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91½	91½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100¾	100¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62¾	62¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62¾	62
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	86½	86½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	93½	93
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87¼	87¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97	97
Int Paper 6s '55	89	89
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	119⅝	119
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	32⅝	32⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	95	95
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75⅝	75½
Keith 6s '46	77	77
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89¼	89¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅞	102⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	78	77¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107¼	107¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	103	103
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	93	93
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104⅝	104⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	75⅛	74¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58	57⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	75⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	98⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98⅞	98⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99⅝	99⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108¾	108¼
Mobile & O mont 5s '38	99	99
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	102
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	98⅞
Newark Gas 5s	102¼	102¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99	99
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83	83
N O T & M 5s B '54	95¾	95½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97¼	97¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97¾	97¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106¾	106¾
N Y City 4¼s '60	95	95
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¾	112¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105½	105½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104⅞	104⅞
NY & Q El Lt &P 5s '30	100	100
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	23
NY W'chester B 4½s '46	88½	88½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Norf & W div 4s '44	92¼	92¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¼	100¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64⅞	64⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97	97
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅞	112¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '48	110	110
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100¼	100¼
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	91⅜	91¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	100½	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¼	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93	93
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104½	104½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅜	99
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	46	46
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	79	79
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99¼	99¼
Penn RR con 4s '48	94¼	93¾
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	95	95
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98	97¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101½	101½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	97⅞	97½
Penn RR 5s '64	104	103½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108⅝	108½
Penn RR col 7s '30	100½	100⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101½	101½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	92	92
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	97
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98	98
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86	86
Phil& Read C & I 6s '49	92	92
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	97
Postal Tel & Cablbe 5s '53	94¼	94¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87¼	86⅛
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	96⅛	95¾
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	184½	184½
Pub Svc E&G 1st rg 4½s '70	95¾	95¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¼	95¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅜	98¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	94½	94⅜
Richfield Oil 6s ct	95¾	95½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108	107
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96	96
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅝	88½
St L & S F 4½s '78	90	89½
St L & S F 5s B '50	101	101
St L S W 1t 4s '89	87½	87½
St L S W con 4s '32	97½	97¾
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97½	97½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	94½	94½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105⅛	105⅛
San An & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91	91
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66½	66¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	53½	53¼
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	48⅜	48⅜
Seabd A L con 6s '45	66¾	66
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	63	63
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	93⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	94½	94
Shubert Theater 6s '42	43¼	42⅞
Shell Union Oil 5s ct ww	97⅞	97⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	10[illegible]	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅞	97½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95½	95½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	102
So Pac 4½s '68	95	95
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	96⅝	96⅝
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91⅜	91⅜
So Ry gen 4s '54	89½	89
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅝	107⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122¾
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	92	92
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¼	104
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89¼	89
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	103½	103½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	88½	88
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s 39	97¼	97¼
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅞	99⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	28½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99⅛	99
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106⅞	106⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	93
Union Pacific 4s '68	88¾	88⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅞	97½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	108	108
U S Rubber 5s '47	84	83⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Va Ry 5s '62	102⅝	102½
Wabash 4½s '78	89⅝	89⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅝	99½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99⅝	99
Walworth 6s '45	87½	86¾
Warner Quinn 6s '39	87½	87½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105	105
Washington Wat Pow 5s	103¾	103½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103¼	103¼
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	88¼	88¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	80⅞	80⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96⅝	96⅝
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	89	89
Western Pac 5s A '46	98⅝	98⅝
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Western Un col 5s '38	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	88	88
Wheeling Stl 5½s '48	101½	101½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	75	74⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	28½	28½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	29	29
Youngstown 5s	101¼	100⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 22	Last Jan 21
3½s '47	98.30	98.31	98.30	98.26	99.2
1st 4¼s'47	100.19	100.29	100.10	100.10	100.15
4th 4¼s'38	100.31	100.31	100.28	100.31	101
US 3¾s'43	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.10
US 3⅜s'47	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.1
US 3¾s'56	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.12
US 4s'54	106.26	106.26	106.26	106.26	106.13
US 4¼s'52	110.12	110.12	110.5	110.5	110.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82½	82½
Adriatic El 7s '52	99⅜	99
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	64	64
Akershus 5s '63	91½	90⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	72	72
Antioquia 7s	71⅞	71¾
Antwerp 5s '58	94⅛	94⅛
Argentine 5½s '62	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97¾	97⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97¾	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅜	97⅞
Australia 4½s '57	83⅝	83⅝
Australia 5s '55	92½	92¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	104
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	82	82
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅜	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	102⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¾	115⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	88¾	88⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	89⅝	89⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	87¼	87
Bogota (City) 8s '45	93¾	93¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	75	74
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92¼	92
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82½	82½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	[illegible]	76¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77⅜	77
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97½	97
Bremen 7s '35	99	99
Brisbane 5s '57	86½	86½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74⅛	74⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84⅜	84⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82	81½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅞	103½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104½	104½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94¼	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96½	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89¼	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	89	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	88½	88½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93⅛	93⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70⅞	70¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70½	70
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	90½	90
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	96¾	96¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67½	67½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅞	91¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¼	104½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅝	98¼
Duke Price Pw 6s	104	103½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95	95
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90¼	90¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¾	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90⅛	90¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94	93⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98	97⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	114¼	113⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	119¾
Germ 7s '49	107⅛	106½
Germ Can Ag Bk 6s '38	88	88
Germ Sn Ag Bk 6s July '60	81	80¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	95	95
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	83⅞	83½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	91	91
Germ G E 6s '48	93½	93¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	124	124
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98⅝	98⅝
Germ G E 7s '45	102½	102
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	96	96
Greek 7s '64	100	99⅜
Harpen 6s '49 ww	90½	90¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	100¾
Ilseder Stele 6s '48 ct	86	86
Irish Free State 5s '60	97⅜	97¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¾	92¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¼	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99	98¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95¼	95⅜
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	103½	103
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79	79
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95	94¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96	95½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	93	93
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	65½	65½
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	14½	14½
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	14½	14¼
Mex 4s small A '10	14	13⅝
Mex 4s large A '10	94½	94¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¼
Minas 6½s '58	72½	72½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96	96
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99⅝	99⅝
New So Wales 5s '58	88¼	88¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¼	104
Nor Ger Lloyd 6s '47	89¼	89¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅝	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92	91¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	85	85
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88⅛	88¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	96½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92	92
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¼	103¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¾	105¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100¼	100¼
Peru 6s '60	74¾	73½
Peru 6s '61	76	75½
Peru 7s '59	93⅞	93⅞
Poland 6s '40	75½	75½
Poland 7s '47	84⅞	84⅝
Poland 8s '50	95¼	94¾
Porto Ale (City) 7s '61	93½	93½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105¼	105½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	102½	102½
Rhine West '53 ww	90⅛	90¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88¾	88¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	105	105
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	92½	92¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	95½	94¼
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	97⅜	97¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	94	93½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87⅝	87⅝
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92½	91½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	98½	98½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	68	67
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100⅜	100¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	91¼	91¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	87¾	87¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	94	93¾
Saxon State 7s '45	93	93
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77¾	77½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104⅜	104
Siemens 7s '35	103	103
Silesia Bk 6s '47	75	74
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	81	81
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72⅜	72⅜
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108½	108½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	97⅝	97⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98⅜	98⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89⅞	89⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88⅜	88⅜
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅝	103¼
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	98½	98½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88⅞	88
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¾	96⅝
Vienna 6s '52	85	84½
Westphalia El 6s '53	81	80½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96	96

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LONDON STOCK MARKET TONE AGAIN EASIER

Little Change in Financial Situation—Trading in Securities Slower

By Special Cable

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LONDON—There is little change in the general situation. The discount market is featureless on a small volume of turnover. Ninety-day bills are quoted at 3⅞ per cent. Money was easy in the forenoon at 3½ per cent but in greater demand later at 3½ to 4 per cent, and less ease is expected tomorrow, when the clearing banks will pay over large sums on account of motor taxes to the treasury.

Market opinion favors a reduction in the bank rate tomorrow. It was considered that the price of yesterday's auction gold, three-eighths of a penny below the Bank of England's maximum buying price, was an indication that no special effort is now thought necessary by the bank directorate to augment the present stock of £151,000,000.

Some concern, however, was felt that Germany yesterday was a purchaser of gold on a negligible margin of profit on the present basis of exchange. If the Reichsbank is determined to bring its gold holdings up to last year's level, an awkward demand from that center may have to be met, since much needed credits granted Germany in London or New York will enable gold transfers.

Mixed Tendencies in Stocks

The stock exchange is again easier with no well defined tendency, but business is shading off on the absence of speculative interest from any European center. Gilt-edged securities are off ⅛ due to the fact that the Bank of England obtained no gold at yesterday's sale.

Home railways are easier by ¼ to ½, although traffic figures are practically unchanged from last year. The market is expecting a dividend of 4½ per cent on London Midland and Scottish. There has been a slight reaction in Undergrounds to 23 shillings. Conservative opinion is crystallizing in a 7 per cent dividend, justifying the present price on the probability of a future announcement on the combine's position in the London traffic scheme.

Sherwood Star is a minor feature in the market for mining shares on what is believed to be a fresh strike, confirming the fact that the vein extends for a considerable distance. Caution is advised in view of past reports and market activity.

The Hatry Affair

The stock exchange committee is being petitioned to restore the rule prohibiting dealing in vender's shares in new companies for some months after their issue. The rule was formally in force but was abandoned owing to the difficulty of preventing evasion.

Gramophone has moved erratically.

Much is shown in the disclosure that the maximum loss of Barclay's Bank in connection with the Hatry collapse is £320,000.

The query is made whether the disclosure was not made in order to compel other banks to disclose their figures which necessarily are much higher.

The Hatry trial is proceeding more quickly than had been anticipated and a verdict is probable early next week. There have been no fresh revelations but the defense has not yet been revealed.

Markings on the official list yesterday were 5114 compared with 5723 on Jan 14.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Alex Hamilton Inv units new	40½	45
All-Am Cen	16½	17½
Alliance Invest Corp	20	23
Am Capital Corp B	6	7
Am & Gen Sec 6% pf	41	46
Do A	33	40
Do B	16	20
*Am Founders Corp	27¾	32¾
*Do 6% 1pf	44	49¼
*Do 7% 1pf	49	53
*Conv pf	89	..
Do war	16	..
Am Insuranstocks units	14½	16½
Am & Cont Corp	20½	22½
Am London & Emp	11	16
Do pf	22	27
Am Railway Trust	15⅜	16⅞
Asso St Oil Stocks A	11⅛	12⅛
Atlantic Sec	15	18
Do warrants	1	..
Do pf	39	42
Basic Industrials Shares	8¼	8⅞
British Type Inv	11¾	13¾
Capital Management	35	40
Century Shares	50	52
Chain Stores Inv Corp	10	13
Do pf	110	125
Chain & Gen Equip, Inc	16	19
Do 6½% conv pf	88	95
Chartered Investors	29	31
Do pf	74	76
Chem Nat Associates	21½	22½
Chi Corp	13⅞	15⅞
Colonial Invest Corp	23¼	24
Combined Trust Shares	11	12¼
Community Shares A	9	..
Do B	9	..
Continental Securities	50	55
Cont Metropolitan	8	14
Corporate Capital units	18½	20½
Corporate Trust	8⅜	9⅛
Crum & Forster Ins B	68	74
do 7% pf	97	99
Crum & Forster B	70	75
do 8% pf	100	105
Depos By Shares B 1	10⅞	12⅛
Diversified Trust Shares	22	..
do B	19⅜	20¼
do C	8¼	8⅝
Dom & Overseas Inc	4	7
Equitable Invest units	18	23
do B		⅝
Fed Bond & Share	20	23
do pf	96	..
Fixed Trust Shares A	19¾	..
do B	17⅝	..
Gen Equity Corp A	..	22
Gibraltar Fin units	31	35
do pf ex-war	54	..
do warrants	6	..
Guardian Inv (Conn)	19	24
do conv pf	24	..
do pf w w	24	28
Grdn Pub Ntl Inv w w	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	24	28
Gude Winmill Trad C	40	50
Hudson-Har Val units	60	66
Insuranashares Certif Inc	14	16
Incorporated Investors	50½	53
Insull Inv	57¼	59¼
Invest Trust of N Y	10⅞	11⅝
Invest Fund of N J	7⅝	8
Inv Tr Assoc	39	45
Inv Tr N A A	12⅜	12⅞
do units	28½	30½
Int Sec C Am 6½% pf	86	92
do 6% cum pf	82	90
do A	56	63
do B	32	37
Invest Trustee Shares	16	18
Invest Trust A	17¾	18½
do B	16¼	17
Jackson & Curtis Sec 6 % pf	100	..
do Assoc	52	54
Joint Investors A	30	..
do conv pf	90	..
Leaders of Industry A	10⅜	11¼
Manh Dearb	34⅞	36⅞
Mass Invest	43½	46⅜
Mohawk Invest	63	66
Nat Bond & Share	39	42
Nat Rep	50¾	52¾
North Am Tr Share	8⅜	9¼
No & So Am B	3	6
Power & Light Secur	55	58
do warrants	5	10
Provident Trustees	23⅝	25⅝
Pub Util Hold Corp	17¼	22¼
do war	5½	5½
Second Int Sec AA	43	47
do 6% pf	40½	44½
do B	21	28
Secur Corp Gen	330	370
do 7% pf	95	100
Shares-in-South	35	37
Southern Bankers Secur	30	40
Spencer Trask Fund	35¾	37¾
Stand Collat Trust	13	14
Std Inv 5½% pf ww	77	85
Std Oil Trust Shares	10¾	11⅝
Syndicate Shares	12¼	14
Trustee Std Oil Shares	10⅞	11⅝
United Capital A un	30	..
Uni Founders Corp	42½	45½
U S Brit Int B	15	20
do A	32	37
*do $3 pf	41	46
U S Elec Power	21⅛	25⅛
do warrants	..	..
U S Elec Lt & Pwr A	39	42
U S Shares A	13⅜	..
do A 1	13½	15
do C 1	26¾	..
do C 2	28¼	28¾
do C 3	20¾	23
do Canadian Banks	16¾	..
do F	16¼	18
do H	11⅞	13¼
Virginia Investors	15¼	16½

*Ex dividend.

BONDS

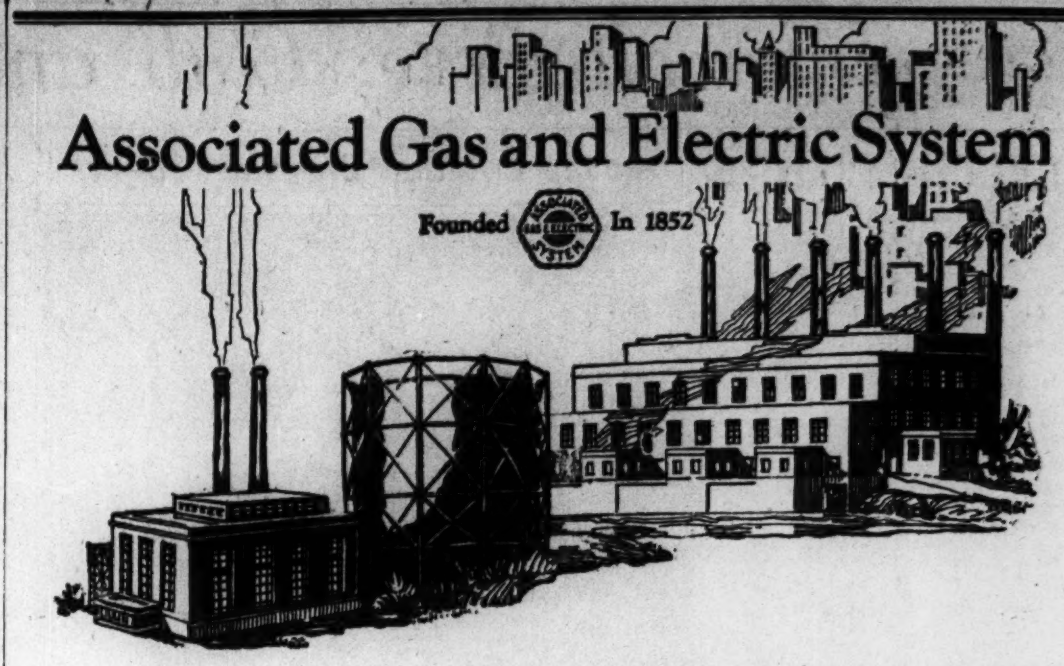
	Bid	Asked
Alex Hamilton Inv 5s '42	85	90
Std Inv 5s '37 ex war	80	85

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¼. De Beers was 9⅝; Rand Mines 3¼. Bar silver was 20¹³⁄₁₆d. an ounce. Money was 3¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 3¹³⁄₁₆@3⅞ per cent.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK

LONDON—National Provincial Bank, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, reports total assets of £306,694,612 and deposits of £271,540,937.



Record of Achievement

Years of growth	78
New customers added through normal growth since 1920	675,000
Total customers served	1,350,000
New construction expenditures 1925-1929	$166,000,000
New construction budget 1930	$36,000,000
*Gross earnings over	$100,000,000
*Increase over previous year over	10%
*Net earnings over	$50,000,000
*Increase over previous year over	16%
Total Assets	$1,000,000,000
Investors added during 1929	120,000
Total Registered Security Holders	186,332

Same properties entire period 12 months ended November 30, 1929.

Subscriptions to **Associated Gas and Electric Company $8 Interest Bearing Allotment Certificates** are now being received. They are $120 each with "Rights" which expire February 17th. Through conversion after July 1, 1930, they present an opportunity to participate in the growth of the Associated System.

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company

Incorporated

61 Broadway — New York, N. Y.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	6	4¾@5
Customers loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Four to six months	4½@4¾	4½@4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	44⅞c	45¼c
Bar silver in London	20¹³⁄₁₆d	21d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¾d	84s 11d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$74,000,000	$1,036,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	153,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,251,397	138,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4⅛@4
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4½	Budapest	7½
Boston	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5
Amsterdam	4	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9	Vienna	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86¼	$4.86⅜	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅝	4.86¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¹¹⁄₁₆	.0392⅞	.193
Belgium—belga	.1393½	.1392½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523½	.193
Germany—mark	.2389	.2390	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1407½	.1407½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.1750	.1749¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.4020	.4020	.1749
Norway—krone	.2672	.2672	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1302	.1217	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1032⅝	.1932½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅝	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4075	.4087½	5425
Shanghai—tael	.5005	.5013	*
India—rupee	.365	.3643	.4866
Japan—yen	.4943	.4920	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4018	.4018	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1100	.1110	.3245
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9290	.9290	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.91⅞	.98⅞	1.00
Mexican—dollar	.3312½	.3312½	.4985

* Par unsettled.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (AP)—The wool auction sales were continued today with offerings amounting to 10,094 bales, of which 6000 were sold. A large supply of new clips in good condition met with a better demand at yesterday's decline. Home dealers were active buyers of greasy crossbreds. Scoured merinos were slow at 25 per cent under the December average. Withdrawals were frequent.

CROCKER-WHEELER ELECTRIC

The Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company is planning to offer common stockholders one additional share at $15 for each four shares held on record Feb. 3.

UNITED FOUNDERS CORPORATION

COMMON STOCK

A Holding Company organized in February, 1929, which has effected important alliances in profitable fields and now has resources exceeding $200,000,000. Net cash income for the fiscal period ended November 30, 1929, was $14,067,103 exclusive of stock dividends received.

We favor at present market prices the purchase of United Founders Common for long-term investment.

A copy of the annual report for the fiscal period ended November 30, 1929, will be sent upon request.

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CUBAN SUGAR ESTIMATE LOWER

HAVANA—National Association of Sugar Planters estimates the Cuban sugar crop at 4,433,287 tons, distributed as follows: Pinar Del Rio, 1,267,000 bags; Havana, 2,376,200; Matanzas, 3,503,000; Santa Clara, 6,086,000.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

Including Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System for the six months ended Dec. 31 reports a net income of $3,289,509, after taxes and charges, equal, after preferred dividends, to $3.30 a share, on the 769,911 shares of common. Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation in the six months ended Dec. 31 earned 81 cents a common share.

TIN PRODUCTION RESTRICTION

LONDON—Nigerian advisory council of Tin Producers Association has unanimously recommended that members restrict production 20 per cent during the first quarter of 1930.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PURDUE STILL TOPS 'BIG NINE'

Remains as Only Undefeated Team in Intercollegiate Conference Basketball

"BIG NINE" CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Purdue	2	0	62	41	1.000
Wisconsin	3	1	93	80	.750
Indiana	2	1	98	91	.667
Illinois	2	1	52	47	.667
Michigan	2	2	114	90	.500
Northwestern	2	2	99	116	.500
Chicago	0	2	47	69	.000
Minnesota	0	2	44	64	.000
Ohio State	0	2	40	51	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Fortunes of Indiana again claim chief attention in the basketball championship race of the "Big Nine" Conference during the next seven days. The Hoosiers, who dropped to third place when they met their first defeat in three games Monday, face Wisconsin at Bloomington, Ind., on Thursday. As the Badgers, after starting slow, have captured second place by winning the last three of their four games, the engagement assumes importance.

Purdue, resting securely in first place with two victories and no defeats, will be inactive during the next seven days. It should stay on top for some time, as its next three games look easy. Northwestern may regain its winning stride by invading Chicago on Saturday. Two teams that have lost all their games, Minnesota and Ohio State, are fortunate to meet Saturday at Columbus, O., as one must now enter the winning column. Minnesota has another interesting contest on tour, facing Michigan, which is showing high-scoring power, at Ann Arbor, on Monday.

It is hardly to be expected that Wisconsin will run up any 45-to-26 score on Indiana, as Michigan did the other night. The Badgers are strong on defense, and will need all they have for the Hoosiers, for Wisconsin has not the scoring power to keep pace with them if they are allowed to shoot freely. The Badgers defeated Chicago, 33 to 23, and won a stalling game from Illinois, 14 to 9. Capt. H. E. Foster '30, center is leading the league individually with 42 points, made with 13 baskets and 16 free-throws. If Indiana can hold Foster to 10 points or less, it should not have much trouble defeating the Badgers, as he appears to be the only consistent shooter on the squad.

McCracken Stopped

That a high-scoring center can be stopped was shown by Michigan when it held B. M. McCracken '32, of Indiana, to one basket. This was done at the cost of many foul shots, of which McCracken scored five. McCracken is now fourth in the standing with 32 points in three games, and he may overtake Foster by the time he has played as many games. J. T. Zeller '32, left forward, Indiana's brilliant shot, who usually breaks up a set defense with his tries from mid-court, also was slowed down by Michigan. He got only one. These scorers should revive against Wisconsin.

There is talk of a shake-up at Northwestern because it has lost its last two games, being defeated 36 to 22 last Saturday by Indiana. Its previous loss was to Purdue. It would seem that Coach A. C. Lonborg, if he is planning a change, is unduly concerned over these two defeats, as the teams met are very powerful. The suggestion that Capt. Russell Walter '30, center, be benched, looks out of order in view of the fact that he is second of the Conference individual scoring, with 34 points in four games. It is certain that the Wildcats will fare much better against Chicago this week-end, and then possibly the feeling at Evanston will improve.

The Chicago quintet started with fair prospects and then lost its best center possibility by surprise graduation and after one game, temporarily lost its best and only good scorer, S. B. Yates '31, left-forward. In view of these handicaps and the induction of an inexperienced center, the defeat of the Maroons by Wisconsin was not surprising. Coach N. H. Norgren's boys may get going later, but they have a hard program ahead, meeting all the strong teams and none of the weaker ones.

Michigan Should Win

Michigan should defeat Minnesota easily for the second time this season. The Wolverines opened the race with a victory, 32 to 17, over Minnesota, then lost to Purdue and Illinois; but their splendid showing against Indiana puts them back in the running again. Coach George F. Veenker's boys, with the benefit of their 45 points against Indiana, now lead the team totals with 144 points in four games. They found Indiana's lack of emphasis on defensive strategy offered a great opportunity for scoring and made the best of it. J. E. Truskowski '30, center, set the example with five baskets and five free throws, raising his total to 33 points. J. W. Orwig '30, playing left guard, made nine points to advance his total to 25 for the season.

It is again noted that centers were doing the most scoring in the conference. All of the leading four are centers and five of the first seven are centers. This same curious showing appeared last year. The leading individual scorers:

	Goals fl'r	foul	Pts
H. E. Foster, c, Wisconsin	13	16	42
R. Walter, c, Northwestern	12	10	34
J. E. Truskowski, c, Michigan	12	3	33
B. M. McCracken, c, Indiana	11	10	32
J. W. Orwig, lg, Michigan	8	9	25
J. T. Zeller, lf, Indiana	9	5	23
C. C. Murphy, c, Purdue	8	5	21
J. B. Wooden, rg, Purdue	9	2	20
T. T. Kanitz, lf, Michigan	7	5	19
C. R. Bergherm, lf, No'west'n	6	7	19
Claron Veller, lg, Indiana	5	9	19

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	10	4	5	43	27	24
Portland	11	2	5	28	14	24
Seattle	7	4	8	32	35	18
Victoria	4	2	14	30	57	10

SEATTLE RETURNS TO FORM

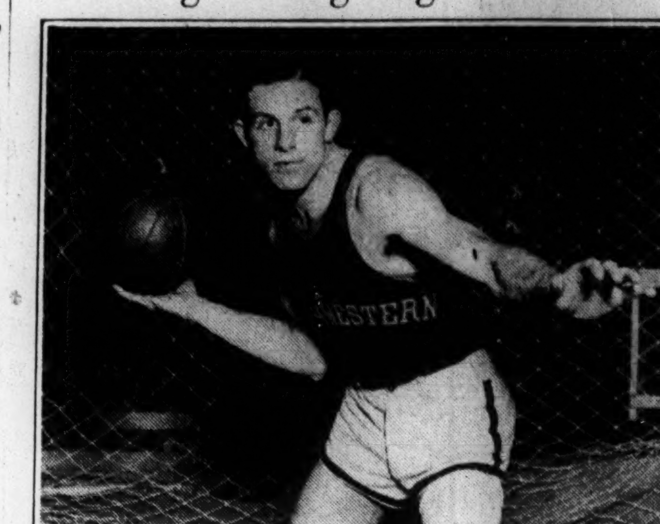
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle's Eskimos went on a scoring "bee" here Tuesday night and defeated the Victoria Cubs in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game, 5 to 0. Their lineup intact for the first time in more than a month, the Eskimos looked like league leaders as they played faultless hockey. The Cubs managed to stave off the Seattle deluge until the second period. After 14 minutes Walker's pass to Browne found an opening and Browne flipped the puck in. A minute later Sutherland took Browne's pass for another goal. Reinikka scored Seattle's third goal all by himself after seven minutes in the third period. Two minutes later Reinikka accepted Daly's pass for the fourth score, and just as the game ended Browne scored the fifth goal.

MARK ARIE WINS TARGET SHOOT

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., noted shot and former holder of the Olympic and national high average titles, won the introductory shoot of the 23rd annual midwinter target tournament here Tuesday, when he broke 97 targets in the second hundred thrown, for a total of 196 out of 200. His mark on Monday was 99. Dr. W. H. Matthews of Trenton, N. J., who had a score of 97 on Monday, broke 95 targets Tuesday for a total of 192, which gave him a second place tie with Grover C. Walsh of Merrick, L. I. Walsh broke 96 each day.

Among Leading 'Big Nine' Scorers



CAPT. RUSSELL WALTER '30
Northwestern University Basketball Team

OLIN DUTRA IN LEAD WITH 146

Ten Other Golfers, However, Are Within Three Strokes of the Top

AGUA CALIENTE, Lower California, Mex. (AP)—Olin Dutra, the Santa Monica (Calif.) professional, entered the third round of the Agua Caliente $25,000 open golf tournament as leader of the 58 remaining entrants. He was one stroke ahead of his two nearest competitors, Missouri's youthful threat, J. Horton Smith, and Charles Guest, Los Angeles.

Dutra looked to the third 18 holes with a 146 score. Tuesday he shot 72, the nearest approach of the day to the 71 which represents par. But he was not alone, for with him came his brother Morton, of Tacoma, Wash., whose 72 placed him in a six-cornered tie for third position.

Heavy Task

The stern task of continuing this superb brand of play in order to retain the leadership burdened Olin's shoulders, for there were 10 other links experts within three strokes of the top, with 36 holes remaining to be played.

Tied with Morton Dutra and his 148 card were A. R. Espinosa, Eugene Sarazen, Macdonald Smith, Long Island, N. Y., Edward Dudley and A. A. Watrous.

Treading on the heels of these came John J. Farrell, and one of the Nation's front rank amateurs, George Von Elm.

Tuesday saw the aims of practically half the field go glimmering, for when the last ball had been holed out only 52 professionals and a half dozen amateurs remained in the tourney. Several of the best professional contenders were among those eliminated because they could not shoot 156 or better.

Manero and Clark Out

The most outstanding of those eliminated were Anthony Manero and Clarence Clark, Tulsa, Okla., receiver of the winner's share in the San Gabriel amateur-professional meeting.

The contest loomed even more intense with all of the money players within 10 strokes of the leader or better. Leonard H. Diegel was bracketed with Joseph H. Kirkwood, and Harold Long, Denver, all with cards of 150.

Six more, including F. Densmore Shute and R. A. Cruickshank, were clustered at the 151 mark, three had 152, and five, including Walter C. Hagen, British open champion, 153.

Harry Cooper whose game was interrupted by a jaunt to Los Angeles Tuesday, had 27 holes of golf before him to catch up with the field. Cooper was a potential leader, for he shot a 74 the opening day and added a 36 for the first nine holes of the second round. Scores of the qualifiers follow:

Olin Dutra, Santa Monica	74	72	146
J. Horton Smith, Joplin	74	73	147
Charles Guest, Los Angeles	74	73	147
A. A. Watrous, Detroit	73	74	148
Edward Dudley, Wilmington	71	77	148
A. R. Espinosa, Chicago	74	74	148
Eugene Sarazen, New York	75	73	148
Morton Dutra, Tacoma	76	72	148
Macdonald Smith, New York	72	76	148
John J. Farrell, New York	76	73	149
*George von Elm, Detroit	74	75	149
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	76	74	150
J. H. Kirkwood, Philadelphia	76	74	150
Harold Long, Denver	73	77	150
A. G. Espinosa, Chicago	76	75	151
Henry Ciuci, Bridgeport, Conn.	77	74	151
Walter Murray, Gary, Ind.	77	74	151
Massie Miller, Norwich, Conn.	75	76	151
F. D. Shute, Columbus, O.	76	75	151
R. A. Cruickshank, New York	74	77	151
Michael Turnesa, New York	79	73	152
Fred Morrison, Los Angeles	76	76	152
Paul Runyan, Little Rock, Ark.	78	74	152
Walter C. Hagen, Detroit	78	75	153
Joseph Turnesa, New York	79	74	153
Frank Walsh, Chicago	77	76	153
Billy Burke, New York	79	74	153
Sonny Rouse, Chicago	75	78	153
John Golden, Paterson, N. J.	80	74	154
Neil Christian, Portland	77	77	154
Arthur Andrews, Davenport, Ia.	76	78	154
E. Gayer, Chicago	76	78	154
Laurence Nabholtz, Houston	77	77	154
Waldo Crowder, Cleveland	77	78	155
Thomas Creavy, New York	76	79	155
James Foulis, Chicago	77	78	155
Ray McAuliffe, Buffalo	81	74	155
Thomas Stevens, Los Angeles	78	77	155
B. Coltrin, Los Altos, Calif.	77	78	155
P. O. Hart, Wheeling, W. Va.	82	73	155
Neil McIntyre, Indianapolis	77	78	155
Edward Longworth, Ft. Worth, Tex	77	78	155
Richard Linares, Tucson, Ariz.	77	78	155
Thomas Kerrigan, New York	76	80	156
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn	79	77	156
W. J. Mehlhorn, New York	80	76	156
Craig Wood, Bloomfield, N. J.	79	77	156
W. Low, Los Angeles	76	80	156
C. Fraser, Los Angeles	77	79	156
Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles	76	80	156
E. Schultz, Troy	78	78	156
John Rogers, Denver	75	81	156

*Amateur.

SIXTEEN GAMES FOR TUFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass.—Irvin T. Wilkinson '30 of Lawrence, manager of the Tufts College varsity baseball team, has announced the 1930 schedule, which consists of 16 games, 10 of which are at home. The schedule: April 10—Northeastern University at Boston; 12—Lowell Textile Institute at Tufts; 16—Brown University at Tufts; 19—Boston University at Weston; 26—Bates College at Tufts. May 3—Bowdoin College at Tufts; 7—Boston University at Tufts; 9—College of the Holy Cross at Worcester; 10—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield; 16—Middlebury College at Tufts; 22—St. Lawrence College at Tufts; 26—University of New Hampshire at Durham, N. H.; 31—Boston College at Boston. June 7—Quantico Marines at Tufts; 13—U. S. S. Southery at Tufts; 14—Harvard University at Tufts.

LOWELL ELECTS UMPIRE HART

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—E. E. Hart, a National League baseball umpire, was elected a city assessor for a two-year term on Tuesday by the city council. He will assume his duties today. Hart declined to make any statement regarding what effect his appointment would have on his umpiring, which he has been doing for 10 years, but said that an announcement concerning him would be made at the Feb. 4 meeting of the National League.

GRANTLAND RICE IN SECOND ROUND

Advances by Defeating Frank Crowninshield, 4 and 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla. — Grantland Rice, defending titleholder from New York, captured his first-round match here Tuesday in the Artists and Writers Golf Association championship tournament on the links of the Palm Beach Country Club, defeating a fellow New Yorker, Frank Crowninshield, 4 to 3.

Thomas Webb of New York won the closest match of the day in the championship flight when he was forced to sink a long putt on the second extra hole to win from Arthur W. Schepp of St. Louis.

Other winners in the first round of the championship play were Fontaine Fox of Manhasset, L. I.; Arthur S. Roche of Darien, Conn.; Charles McAdam of New York; Dr. L. A. Newman of Port Washington; and Harry Evans of Larchmont.

The summary of the championship flight:

First Round

Grantland Rice, New York, defeated Frank Crowninshield, New York, 4 and 3.

Thomas Webb, New York, defeated Arthur W. Schepp, St. Louis, 1 up (20 holes).

Fontaine Fox, Manhasset, L. I., defeated Frederick Newlin Price, New York, 5 and 4.

Charles McAdam, New York, defeated Merle Thorpe, New York, 5 and 3.

Arthur S. Roche, Darien, Conn., defeated E. Merrill Benjamin, Larchmont, 2 and 1.

Dr. L. A. Newman, Port Washington, defeated Octavus Roy Cohen, Birmingham, 2 and 1.

Harry Evans, Larchmont, defeated Douglas B. Wesson, Longmeadow, Mass., 6 and 5.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA JAN. 30

Eighty Yachts Expected to Compete at Havana

HAVANA (AP)—More than 80 entries are expected for the international regatta, featuring star-class competition, to be held during the eight-hour water carnival beginning Jan. 30.

France, Cuba and the United States will be represented in the events, which will be held over the customary course off the Malecon Drive and beneath the brow of Morro Castle. Short and long distance sailing races are scheduled, with the last two days devoted to outboard motor competition.

The international trophy for star yachts promises to attract keen interest and a first-class entry list, owned by Adrian Iselin, of New York, with Edward V. Willis, of Port Washington, L. I., as crew, is expected here today.

Other star-class entries received so far include Sunbeam, David H. Atwater and M. Russell Lake; Ara, Robert Proctor and Marcien Jenckes; Jessica, David Roberts and Harold Weston; Jubilee, H. B. Atkin and J. F. B. Atkin; Irex, George and Ernest Ratsey; Catherine, Commodore G. A. Corry and F. W. Teves.

Prizes have been offered by the Cuban Government the Havana Yacht Club and individual yachting enthusiasts. The Machado Cup is presented by President Machado.

PICK-UPS

THE idea of baseball players wearing numbers on the back of their blouses has been adopted by the Washington American League Club. This practice has been tried by several clubs in past seasons, and baseball writers of the Capital City requested President Clark C. Griffith of the Senators to carry out the plan, which he has consented to do.

Manager Joseph V. McCarthy of the Chicago Cubs realizes, as shown in the 1929 World Series with the Athletics, that the department of his club most necessary to strengthen is the pitching. With that thought he has engaged 10 new boxmen to make the trip to Catalina Island, Calif., when the pitchers and catchers of the Cubs to go on Feb. 18.

The Minneapolis American Association Club has booked 18 exhibition games as part of their spring training. The Millers will report at Hot Springs (Ark.), on March 7 and will remain there until April 3, at which time they will break camp and work their way northward while playing several practice games with other minor-league clubs.

Officials and club owners of the National League will hold their final meeting for the winter on Tuesday, Feb. 4. At that time the schedules will be ratified; but it is not expected that any other business will be discussed. According to President E. S. Barnard, the American League will not hold its usual meeting as the schedules have already been drawn up and he does not think an assembly is necessary.

George H. Sisler, veteran first baseman with the Boston Braves, is not very well pleased with the idea of being a coach and pinch hitter during 1930. The Braves' new manager, William B. McKechnie, had announced his plans to use Sisler in that capacity, because of the acquisition of First Baseman John H. Neun by the club. Sisler, however, points to the facts that he hit .326 during 1929, was one of 11 players to make more than 200 base hits, placed second in assists with 111, played through the entire schedule of 154 games, and stole six bases. Whether McKechnie will consider these facts is a question; but it is probable that he will wait until spring training comes around and the man showing the greatest ability will cover first base.

MINNESOTA SEXTET WINS OVER MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota hockey team turned the tables on the University of Michigan here Tuesday night by ending a six-game losing streak with a 1 to 0 triumph. Michigan beat Minnesota in the first game of their series on Monday.

Coach Emil W. Iverson's Gophers were much better than Monday and checked the visitors to a standstill, keeping play in Michigan territory for most of the game.

The single goal was made late in the second period when Michigan was a man short. E. B. Hollingsworth '31, obtained the puck in a mêlée near the boards and shot. Goalie J. A. Tompkins '32 stopped the shot but H. G. Bartholdi '31, one of the Gophers three lettermen, received the rubber and found the net. The summary:

MINNESOTA — MICHIGAN
Hollingsworth, Fenton, lw — rw, Courtis, Schlanderer
Bartholdi, c — c, Langen
Byerly, Ryman, Abra, rw — lw, Nygord
Peterson, ld — rd, Hart
Tilton, rd — ld, Joseph
Christie, g — g, Tompkins

Score—Minnesota 1, Michigan 0. Goal—Bartholdi for Minnesota. Referees—A. L. Haman Jr., St. Paul; Frank Penas, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CANADIAN GIRLS RELAY TEAM

TORONTO, Ont. (By the Canadian Press)—Jane Bell, Kay Griffiths and Peggy Mathieson were selected as running mates to Myrtle Cook of Montreal to represent Canada in the international girls relay race at the Millrose A. A. games in New York on Feb. 8. The Canadian team also will run in a meet to be held in Philadelphia Feb. 12. The selection was made following trials held here Monday night. The three chosen were selected from a group of nine of Canada's best girl athletes.

ANNUAL CANADIAN RACQUETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In the only first round in the annual Canadian racquets championship tournament on Tuesday P. W. Kemp-Welsh, of England, defeated J. A. Rolland, of this city, 15—10, 15—10, 15—6. The first and second rounds will be completed today and Thursday, and the doubles will commence on the latter day. The finals in both events will be played on Saturday.

Indians and Bisons Draw Away in Lead

Defeat Detroit and Windsor Respectively—Hamilton Beats Toronto

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Ags'	Pts
Buffalo	16	2	6	59	37	34
Cleveland	16	1	3	70	43	33
Windsor	12	5	8	75	51	29
Detroit	12	4	6	63	43	28
London	12	2	9	71	56	26
Hamilton	6	3	12	52	59	15
Niagara Falls	4	2	16	40	67	10
Toronto	4	1	18	42	113	9

RESULTS TUESDAY

Buffalo 3, Windsor 2.
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0.
Hamilton 3, Toronto 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—Buffalo Bisons strengthened their hold on first place in the International Hockey League when they defeated Windsor Bulldogs here Tuesday night by a score of 3 to 2. It was Buffalo's fourth-straight win of the season over the 1928-29 champions and the second-straight loss sustained by the locals on home ice, superior combination play, coupled with effective back checking and fine goal tending by Taugher were the factors that contributed to Buffalo's victory. The summary:

BUFFALO — WINDSOR
Gross, Bogardis, lw — rw, Carson, Gregg
Huard, Roth, c — c, Neville, Kuntz, Hinsperger
Martin, Godin, rw — lw, Emms, F. Brown
Cain, Voss, ld — rd, Hinsperger, S. Brown
Lederman, rd — ld, Bellemer, Arbour
Taugher, g — g, Cox

Score Buffalo 3, Windsor 2. Goals—Voss, Godin, Bogardis for Buffalo; S. Brown, Carson for Windsor. Assists—Martin for Buffalo; Hinsperger, Carson for Windsor. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Guy Smith, Hamilton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland won a hard-fought game from Detroit in the race for first place in the International Hockey League here Tuesday night, 1 to 0. The contest was decided in the second period when Young, Cleveland defense man, skated through the entire Detroit team for a finely-placed goal. The summary:

CLEVELAND — DETROIT
M. Brophy, Clark, lw — rw, Filmore, Steele
Gray, McGuire, c — c, Creighton, Newman
Doraty, Dunning, Laroche, rw — lw, Brophy, Gillie
McFarlane, Frew, ld — rd, Evans
Young, rd — ld, McInenly, Daley
Stuart, g — g, Moore

Score—Cleveland 1, Detroit 0. Goals—Young for Cleveland. Referees—Thomas Muro and Ike Masters. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Hamilton Tigers scored one goal in each of the three periods of Tuesday night's International Hockey League game against the Toronto Millionaires and as the visitors were held scoreless, the locals won by 3 to 0, but the result had little effect on the standing as Hamilton is away behind the fifth-place London team and almost as far ahead of the seventh-place Niagara Falls club. The game was a close-checking and strenuous affair. Lauder and Markle combined for the first and third goals, while Duncan scored in the second. The winners had a big advantage in the play. The summary:

HAMILTON — TORONTO
Markle, McIntyre, Gauthier, lw — rw, Smith, Lever, Maloney
Halliday, Morris, Duncan, c — c, Meeking, Field
Lauder, Hamel, rw — lw, Proudlock, McCalmon
Fournier, ld — rd, Berlet
Hoffinger, Haddon, rd — ld, Moore, McBride
Faught, g — g, Fisher

Score—Hamilton 3, Toronto 0. Goals—Lauder, Duncan and Markle for Hamilton. Assist—Markle and Lauder for Hamilton. Referee—G. Penny, Niagara Falls, and E. Irvine, Cleveland. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FIGURE SKATING JUDGE NAMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Joel B. Liberman, secretary of the New York Skating Club, has been named American judge for the world's figure skating championship contests which will be held Feb. 5 in Madison Square Garden, the other members of the committee of judges being Birger Borjesson, representing Norway; Julius Edhoffer, for Austria; H. J. Clark, England, and J. Cecil McDougall, Canada. Mr. Liberman is an experienced judge of figure skating, having served as United States representative in St. Moritz for the Olympics in 1928.

BY-PLAYS

Looks Like Too Much Blocking

HAND as well as foot blocks are to be used by college sprinters this next outdoor season, according to plans announced from some of the camps. R. L. Templeton, the Stanford University coach, has introduced the hand blocks on the theory that the foot blocks alone throw a sprinter out of balance for a proper start. It is to be hoped that the hand blocks do not revive the controversy over starting blocks, which seemed in a fair way toward settlement at the last meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Just where will the line be drawn? No doubt somewhere this side of a machine which would catapult the sprinter into action.

Night Football Pays at Duquesne

Attendance was increased 1000 per cent by Duquesne University when it held its local games at night during the last season. It is forced to compete for crowds with University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech, both of which have national reputations and play famous rivals. Its last afternoon game was played to 1304 spectators. The next week, meeting Geneva at night, it drew 21,000. A week later, opposing Westminster, it attracted 18,000. Duquesne is said to have made a greater success at the box office than any other institution experimenting with night football.

Girls Know Athletic Bargains

Bargains are bargains, and women can see them whether they are in department store basements or at the ticket window for college athletic events. This is indicated by the showing of girl students at University of Missouri, who have purchased 57 per cent of their own yearly activity tickets. The boys have averaged only about 50 per cent buying these tickets. The price is $8.50, which brings the average admission price down to 28 cents a game. C. L. Brewer, Athletic Director, does not know whether this showing indicates better business or greater loyalty on the part of the girls. Probably the boys will not be willing to concede either point. They may have some cause to refuse to accept this one showing as a true test. Maybe they haven't got the price of $8.50 to lay out all at once; but when it comes to buying tickets for a specific game, and bringing a girl along, too, they can usually dig up a couple of dollars. Then there are the many athletes and ushers and water bucket carriers who get in free. No doubt they reduce the boys' average.

UNIVERSITY CLUB WINS LEADERSHIP

Defeats Racquet and Tennis for Class B Honors

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	PC
University Club	6	1	24	11	.857
Racq. & Tennis Club	5	2	19	16	.714
Park Avenue S. C.	4	3	17	18	.571
Montclair A. C.	4	2	17	13	.667
Princeton Club	3	3	17	13	.500
Staten Island Club	3	3	14	16	.500
Harvard Club	2	4	14	16	.333
Rockaway H. C.	2	4	12	18	.333
Nassau C. C.	1	4	8	17	.200
Heights Casino	1	5	13	17	.167

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — University Club practically clinched the Metropolitan squash racquets Class B team title Tuesday when its team visited the Racquet & Tennis Club, and came away victorious in three of the five individual matches, of the eighth round. The teams had been tied with five victories and one defeat each, and have only two more matches to play, against teams far down in the list. The individual matches were close for the most part, three of them requiring five games.

The other victor of the day was Rockaway Hunting Club, which visited Park Avenue Squash Club and was also the winner of the odd match of the five. The deciding match in this was also close with J. B. Stearns defeating A. E. Poor, of the home club, 15—10, 9—15, 10—15, 15—12, 15—9. The summaries:

UNIVERSITY CLUB 3, RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB 2

G. M. Laimbeer, Racquet, defeated W. F. Place, University Club, 15—9, 15—6, 17—18, 15—5.

W. D. Panks, University Club, defeated Hugo Fleury, Racquet, 15—6, 5—15, 15—13, 7—15, 15—13.

W. H. Woolverton, University Club, defeated C. C. Nast Jr., Racquet, 15—4, 17—16, 13—15, 5—15, 15—13.

E. E. Anderson, University Club, defeated W. S. Cowles, Racquet, 3—15, 15—9, 15—11, 15—11.

C. B. Carnegie, Racquet, defeated H. D. Harvey, University Club, 15—7, 15—10, 7—15, 12—15, 15—11.

ROCKAWAY H. C. 3, PARK AVENUE S. C. 2

H. S. Kniffin, Rockaway, defeated C. J. Hardy Jr., Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—8, 17—18, 15—10.

J. A. Gifford, Park Avenue, defeated T. B. Scott, Rockaway, 15—9, 18—15, 15—18, 15—11.

Peter Vischer, Park Avenue, defeated K. T. Phillips, Rockaway, 15—9, 18—16, 15—12.

J. B. Stearns, Rockaway, defeated A. E. Poor, Park Avenue, 15—10, 9—15, 10—15, 15—12, 15—9.

W. A. Prime Jr., Rockaway, defeated J. A. Rauh, Park Avenue, 15—10, 10—15, 8—15, 18—16, 17—14.

HAWAII MAY SEND TEAM TO U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Hawaii may be represented in the 12th annual national interscholastic basketball championship at University of Chicago. McKinley High School of Honolulu, citing its two-year undefeated record, has asked for an invitation. McKinley not only is high school champion, but has recorded several victories over University of Hawaii. Coach H. O. Crisler, manager of the Chicago tourney, says the Hawaiian school will be invited if its early season record is good. It would be the first team from beyond the mainland to compete in the United States trophy. Teams have striven for honors in this annual event from every state except Rhode Island and California.

SPEED SKATING MEET FOR OTTAWA

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amateur Skating Union of the United States and the Amateur Skating Association of Canada approved the holding of the woman's North American outdoor speed skating championships at Ottawa, Canada, Feb. 7 and 8, on Tuesday. The meet will be held in conjunction with the Canadian national outdoor speed skating championships. The men's North American outdoor speed skating championships will be held at Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 11-14.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Geneva 38, Carnegie Tech 35.
St. John's 49, St. Bonaventure 24.
Thiel 28, Grove City 26.
Duquesne 32, Bethany 31.
Drexel 40, Ursinus 30.
DePaul 34, Colorado 22.
Butler 39, DePauw 29.
Cincinnati 21, Wittenberg 19.
Illinois Col. 29, Eureka 28.
Kansas St. 24, Oklahoma 23.
Monmouth 34, Augustana 33.
New Hampshire 43, Lowell T. S. 27.

ST. PAUL DEFEATS DULUTH HORNETS

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	11	7	6	37	28	29
Duluth	8	10	8	45	49	26
Minneapolis	9	6	10	48	41	24
Tulsa	6	11	7	35	37	23
St. Louis	7	8	9	46	57	22
St. Paul	7	8	8	34	33	22

RESULT TUESDAY

St. Paul 6, Duluth 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul overwhelmed Duluth, 6 to 0, in an American Hockey Association game here Tuesday night. Des Jardins, the victors' veteran center star, set the pace with two goals and an assist. Barely two minutes after the opening faceoff he sent the pass to Mulligan that gave St. Paul its first goal. At midperiod Goheen and Romnes teamed to beat Goalie Turner again, Romnes scoring.

Des Jardins made both goals in the second period, taking a pass from Morrison for the third in the first half minute of play and another pass from Conroy at the 15-minute mark for the fourth. Eighteen seconds after the third-period faceoff Morrison completed a solo rush with the St. Paul fifth score and before five minutes of play Thorsteinson took Romnes' pass for the final goal. The summary:

ST. PAUL — DULUTH
Conroy, Wilson, lw — rw, Forslund, Merrill
Des Jardins, Thorsteinson, c — c, Scott Mitchell
Morrison, Romnes, Sande, rw — lw, Green, Daley, Goodman
Goheen, ld — rd, Langlois
Mulligan, rd — rd, Davis, Bergl
Stark, g — g, Turner

Score—St. Paul 6, Duluth 0. Goals—Des Jardins 2, Mulligan, Romnes, Morrison, Thorsteinson for St. Paul. Assists—Des Jardins, Goheen, Morrison, Romnes, Conroy for St. Paul. Referees—John Hughes, Winnipeg, and Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

KANSAS STATE FIVE DEFEATS OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan. — Oklahoma University's basketball team, for three years Conference champions, were defeated for the fourth consecutive time in "Big Six" Conference play Tuesday night, the Kansas State Agricultural College winning 24 to 23. The Kansas Aggies led most of the way, but at no time was there more than three points difference between the teams.

Oklahoma was handicapped by the loss of M. F. Culbertson '30 and W. H. Noble '30, the regular guards, both of whom met with mishaps in the Nebraska game Monday night.

At the half, the Aggies led 11 to 8, largely because of the efforts of E. L. Auker '32, who made nine of his team's points during the period. In the second period Oklahoma tied the score three times and once took the lead, largely due to the efforts of Capt. R. T. Churchill '30, who was high scorer in the game with 10 points. With a minute to play Alex Nigro '31, put the Aggies three points ahead. Lawrence Meyer '31 countered with a goal from the field for Oklahoma just as the game ended. Floor play of Ray Russell '31, was good for the Aggies. The game puts the Aggie team in a tie with Iowa State for fourth place.

KANSAS STATE — OKLAHOMA
Nigro, Auker, lf — rg, Jerome
Russell, Sliverwood rf — lg, Roberts, Emmons
Freeman, Cronkite, c — c, Graalman
Auker, Freeman, Richardson, lg — rf, Meyer
Wiggins, rg — lf, Churchill

Score—Kansas State Agricultural College 24, Oklahoma University 23. Goals from floor—Auker 4, Cronkite 2, Nigro 2, Silverwood for Kansas State; Churchill 3, Meyer 2, Jerome 2, Graalman for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Nigro 2, Cronkite 2, Auker, Freeman for Kansas State; Churchill 4, Robers 2, Meyer for Oklahoma. Referee—Reman. Umpire—Quigley.

BILLIARD TOURNEY OMITTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Balkline billiard players will not compete for the 18.2 championship this year, it has been decided by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. When it was learned definitely that neither Edouard Horemans of Belgium, former world's champion, nor Roger Conti of France would enter, it deprived the tournament of the needed international flavor. With Horemans and Conti absent it would leave only Jacob Schaefer, present champion; Welker Cochran, Eric Hagenlacher, former champions, and Kinrey Matsuyama. W. F. Hoppe, former champion, already announced that he would not compete at balkline this year.

COLLEGIATE WRESTLING MEET

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—The third annual national collegiate wrestling meet will be held in Pennsylvania State College on March 28 and 29. George M. Trautman, secretary of the wrestling rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, announced Tuesday. Individual and team championships in seven weights will be determined in the meet at State College, Pa., and officially close the 1930 wrestling season in all colleges. Last year Oklahoma A. & M. College won the team title and four individual championships in the meet held at Ohio State University here.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Clarkson 13, Pennsylvania 0.
Minnesota 1, Michigan 0.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 52

WALTER P. GALBRAITH

Boston Bruins, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1926-27 season with the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League. He was born at Toronto, Ont., Canada, Dec. 5, 1898. He is 5ft. 11in. in height, weighs about 164 pounds, is a left-hand shot, and plays left wing or defense. His record:

1916-17—Winnipeg Victorias, Manitoba Hockey Association.
1917-18—Army.
1918-19—Army.
1919-20—Winnipeg Monarchs, Winnipeg City League.
1920-21—Eveleth, United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1921-22—Eveleth, United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1922-23—Eveleth, United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1923-24—Eveleth, United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1924-25—Eveleth, United States Amateur Hockey Association.
1925-26—Eveleth, Central Hockey League.
1926-27—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.
1927-28—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.
1928-29—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.

BRUINS EASILY DEFEAT CHICAGO

Boston Scores Five Goals—Ottawa Again Is in the Third Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	22	0	4	104	62	44
N. Y. Rangers	13	2	10	88	76	28
Chicago	12	3	10	71	65	27
Detroit	9	2	13	70	81	20
Pittsburgh	4	1	19	69	104	9
Canadian Division						
Montreal	14	2	8	83	64	30
Canadiens	11	4	9	78	68	26
Ottawa	10	4	11	76	76	24
Toronto	10	3	11	68	76	23
N.Y. Americans	7	1	17	59	94	15

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 5, Chicago 1.
Ottawa 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Canadiens 5, Americans 2.

Scoring two goals in the first period, one in the second and two more in the third, the Boston Bruins, world champions, displayed their supremacy over the weakened Chicago Black Hawks all the way in their National Hockey League game played at the Boston Garden Tuesday night the final score being 5 to 1. The Bruins were constantly in on Gardiner and only for his heroic efforts the score might easily have mounted higher.

A capacity house attended to see these Hawks that have twice defeated the Bruins but the Chicago club failed to get going and the locals looked far superior. Clapper led the scoring with two assists and a goal with Weiland and Shore next in prominence, the former getting two goals and the latter two assists.

Weiland scored Clapper's rebound from the back screen at eight minutes of the first period and eight minutes later Clapper scored on a pass from Weiland. The only Chicago goal came in the second session, March on a pass from Dutkowski, but the Bruins offset this when Weiland completed a play engineered by Shore and Clapper. Hitchman scored the fourth local goal unassisted and Barry from Oliver resulted in the fifth and final. The summary:

BOSTON — CHICAGO
Galbraith, Gainor, McKay, Owen, lw — rw, March, Ingram, Couture
Barry, Weiland, Carson, c — c, Dutkowski, Somers, Cook
Oliver, Clapper, Hutton, rw — lw, Adams, Arbour, Gottselig
Hitchman, Owen, ld — rd, Wentworth, Abel
Shore, Owen, rd — ld, Graham, Bostrom
Thompson, g — g, Gardiner

Score—Boston 5, Chicago 1. Goals—Weiland 2, Clapper, Hitchman, Barry for Boston; March for Chicago. Assists—Clapper 2, Shore 2, Oliver for Boston; Dutkowski for Chicago. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and B. R. Corbeau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont. — The see-saw struggle for third place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League which has been going on for the last two or three weeks between the local Senators and Toronto, saw another change in the positions of the clubs on Tuseday night when the locals defeated Pittsburgh by 7 to 4 while Toronto was idle. The points for the victory put the Ottawa club in third place by a one-point margin. The locals have played one game more than Toronto.

The game against the Pirates was an exciting one for the first two periods. The visitors led by 2 to 1 at the end of the first period and the locals by 3 to 2 at the end of the second. The Pirates evened the score near the middle of the third period, but the last 10 minutes produced five goals, Ottawa getting four in a row before the visitors scored the final one of the game. The six goals inside of 12 minutes produced the greatest scoring outbreak staged here in years.

H. Kilrea was the leading point scorer with one goal and three assists, while Lamb had three goals. Both teams showed lots of speed but the checking was so close that combination efforts were generally unsuccessful most of the assists being on rebounds which were not cleared in time. The summary:

OTTAWA — PITTSBURGH
H. Kilrea, Touhey, lw — rw, Darragh, White, Barton
Lamb, Cox, Connor, c — c, Milks, Drury, Jarvis
Finnigan Gagne, W. Kilrea, rw — lw, Lowrey, Briden
A. Smith, Starr, ld — rd, Spring, R. Smith
Shields, Clancy, rd — ld, McKinnon, Fraser
Connell, g — g, Miller

Score—Ottawa 7, Pittsburgh 4. Goals—Lamb 3, H. Kilrea, Gagne, Cox and Connor for Ottawa; Milks, Lowrey, Jarvis and McKinnon for Pittsburgh. Assists—H. Kilrea 3, A. Smith, Connor and Finnigan for Ottawa; Barton for Pittsburgh. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and C. J. Denneny, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Canadiens administered a crushing defeat to the New York Americans, 5 to 2, in a National Hockey League game here Tuesday night. Not until the final eight minutes were the locals able to score, and that was after the score was 4 to 0 against them, and the visitors dropped their attacking tactics.

Morenz was in top form from the start and after several tries had been stopped by Worters, the Canadien star succeeded in scoring. Another attack later in the session by Morenz went to McCaffrey, who scored on his own rebound, while Lepine followed with another on a pass by George Mantha.

Morenz-to-Joliat-to-Wasnie accounted for another goal at the start of the final session. Americans managed to score near the end when the first line forwards combined and Himes scored with help from McVeigh and Sheppard. But Sylvio Mantha and Wasnie balanced that 50 seconds later. Sheppard added another on a pass from Simpson, but the bell rang before further scores could be made. The summary:

CANADIENS — N. Y. AMERICANS
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw — rw, McVeigh, Boyd, Patterson
Morenz, Lepine, c — c, Himes, Burch, Holmes, Massecar
Wasnie, Larochelle, Carson, rw — lw, Sheppard, Massecar, Burmister
Burke, McCaffrey, ld — rd, Simpson, Reise, Burch
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd — ld, Brydge, Conacher
Hainsworth, g — g, Worters

Score — Canadiens 5, Americans 2. Goals—Wasnie 2, Morenz, McCaffrey, Lepine for Canadiens; Himes, Sheppard for Americans. Assists—Morenz 2, G. Mantha, Joliat, S. Mantha for Canadiens; Sheppard, McVeigh, Simpson for Americans. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MRS. LAKE BREAKS RECORD

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss. (AP)—Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, defending titlist, turned in a 77 Tuesday to take qualifying honors in the third annual Pan-American Women's Golf Turnament. Her medal score chipped two strokes off the women's record for the course. Mrs. Lake played the greens with great accuracy, taking only 14 putts on the outward nine, and 11 coming in, a total of 25 putts for the 18 holes. Her drives were long, low and accurate.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE

NEW YORK—A syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. is believed ready to offer shortly a $75,000,000 issue of 4½ per cent International Telephone & Telegraph debentures at 92.

Weiland Regains Lead of Scorers

Passes Boucher—H. Kilrea Ties Stewart in Other Division

When Ralph Weiland scored the first goal of the Boston-Chicago game at Boston Tuesday night he brought about the 100th Bruin goal of the season and before the evening was concluded he had regained the top of the American division of the National Hockey League scoring list, passing Frank Boucher of the Rangers by one point as a result of two goals. Clapper, Bruin right wing, jumped from sixth to fourth in the race when he scored one goal and made two assists in the Chicago game. Incidentally the Boston forward line of Gainor, Clapper and Weiland and the Ranger line of Boucher and the Cook brothers, continue to divide the division scoring honors between them. The leaders:

Player	Club	G.	Ass'ts	Pts.
Weiland	Boston	24	15	39
Boucher	Rangers	16	22	38
W. Cook	Rangers	18	19	37
Clapper	Boston	22	9	31
Gainor	Boston	12	18	30
F. Cook	Rangers	19	10	29
Hay	Detroit	9	12	21
Cooper	Detroit	11	9	20
Darragh	Pittsburgh	8	12	20
Milks	Pittsburgh	12	7	19
Goodfellow	Detroit	10	8	18

Nelson Stewart lost undisputed lead of the Canadian division scoring list as a result of Hector Kilrea scoring one goal and three assists against Pittsburgh Tuesday, both men now having a total of 30 points each. Himes, New York American center, tied Clancy, Ottawa defenseman, for third place when he scored one of the two goals against Canadiens Tuesday. Morenz of Canadiens and Lamb of Ottawa, with three additional points from the Tuesday games, both jumped higher in the division scoring. The leaders:

Player	Club	Gls.	As.	Pts.
Stewart	Maroons	22	8	30
H. Kilrea	Ottawa	19	11	30
Clancy	Ottawa	14	10	24
Himes	Americans	13	11	24
Joliat	Canadiens	14	9	23
Siebert	Montreal	10	12	22
Lamb	Ottawa	14	8	22
Bailey	Toronto	11	10	21
Morenz	Canadiens	14	6	20
Cotton	Toronto	12	7	19
Smith	Montreal	13	6	19
Finnigan	Ottawa	10	8	18

Metal Airship Trials Called Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The metal-clad airship, the ZMC-2, which is now in regular operation for naval training purposes, was pronounced a definite success by Ralph H. Upson of Detroit, a pioneer in the development of all-metal construction for airships, in a report delivered at the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Although the pudgy ZMC-2 is only 150 feet long, and carries a useful load of only 4800 pounds, a ship can now be built of sufficient size for limited commercial usage, Mr. Upson declared.

The metal-clad ship is claimed to be proof against static sparks and to be fireproof, permitting safety in the use of hydrogen gas for buoyancy and for reserve fuel. It is designed to have greater efficiency than other types of lighter than air craft. "In the ZMC-2," Mr. Upson declared, "all the claimed advantages have not been fully realized, yet they have not been disproved."

Edward P. Warner, formerly assistant secretary of the navy for aeronautics, has been elected president of the society.

GOVERNMENT TO SPEND $300,000,000 ON ROADS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With Senate approval, $300,000,000 will be spent by the Government in the next three years in federal aid for state highway construction. The House, in voting enactment of the McDowell bill, authorized the vast expenditure and the proposal is now up to the Senate, where concurrence, according to its sponsors, is assured.

The bill as passed by the House authorizes an outlay of $125,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and the same sum for the fiscal year ending in 1933. It also carries an authorization for an additional sum of $50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending in 1931. This additional figure brings the total authorized for 1931 to $125,000,000. The legislation is widely supported, highway associationn, farmers' organizations, state and local governments, and many commercial and civic groups urging its enactment.

ONTARIO METAL MEN TO TEST NEW PROCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Metal Industries' Research Association has been formed by the heads of metal industries in Ontario to act as a connection link between those industries and the Ontario Research Foundation. The latter is erecting an experimental plant in Ottawa, under the supervision of officers of the Department of Mines of Canada, and at the expense of capitalists connected with the iron and steel industry.

This plant will be used in the making of a series of tests of a new process of manufacturing iron and steel. The Association and the Research Foundation will be agencies through which the industries will have their problems scientifically investigated.

TORONTO RECLAIMING FORMER PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont. — The Citizens Service Association, with the co-operation of the Toronto Police Department, is endeavoring to reclaim the convict from his former environment and place him in suitable employment. Success is attending its efforts. Since May 1, 1929, an employment bureau in connection with this movement has placed 300 men from Ontario penitentiaries. Thirty have been given employment through the personal efforts of Chief Constable Draper of Toronto.

A large number of the ex-convicts are being given employment on road construction work handled by the Ontario Department of Highways.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Aeronaut Indust	8	8	8
3 Aero Sup B	8¾	8½	8¾
4 Air Invest cvt pf	15	14½	15
1 All Am Gen Corp	16½	16½	16½
1 Allegheny Gas	5	5	5
2 Allied Aviation	1	1	1
1 Allied Mills	13	13	13
30 Allied Pow & Lt	41½	41	41½
2 All P&Lt pf	47½	47⅛	47⅛
6 Am C P&L B	15¼	15	15
15 Am Cont Oilfields	⅛	⅛	⅛
11 Am Cyan B	26¼	25½	25¾
1 Am Equities	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
17 Am&Fgn Pw war	70	68½	69¾
3 Am Gas & El	119⅝	119	119
1 Am Invest B	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Am Nat Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Am Solv & Chem	10½	10½	10½
85 Am Superpower	26¼	25¾	26
4 Am Yvette new	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
1 Andre Citro B rcts	47½	47½	47½
17 Anglo Am vot cod	17	17	17
5 Ang Am O n v cod	17	17	17
2 Arkansas Nat Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
9 Arkan Nat Gas A	9	8⅞	8⅞
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
23 Asso Gas & El A	42	41¼	41½
4 Asso G&E deb rts	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Assoc Laun	1½	1½	1½
6 Asso Rayon pf	48½	48½	48½
5 Atl Fruit & Su	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Atlas Stores	20¼	18	18
1 Autom VM cv prpt	16	16	16
1 Aviation Credit	13	13	13
B			
1 Blaw Knox	33½	33½	33½
1 Bliss E W	24	24	24
1 Blue Ridge	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Blue Ridge cvt pf	38¼	38	38
1 Botany C M	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Brazil Tr & Lt	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
1 Burma Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Bwana M'Kubua	5½	5⅜	5⅜
C			
2 Cable & Wire A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6 Cable & Wire B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
8 Can Marc Wirels	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Celanese 1st pf	84	84	84
2 Cent Pb Srv A	35	35	35
10 Cen States Elec	21	20¾	20¾
1 Cent S E cvt pf n	88	88	88
42 Cities Service	28¼	28	28
5 Colon Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3 Columbia Picture	31⅝	31	31⅝
†10 Comwlth Edison	239½	239½	239½
1 Comwlth Pow pf	95¼	95¼	95¼
50 Comwlth & So war	4	4	4
4 Comwlth & So pf	95	94¾	94¾
1 Comnity Wat Wks	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3 Comstock Tunnel	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Cons Aircraft	7	7	7
1 Cons Cop Min	16½	16½	16½
9 Cons Instrument	4	3½	4
4 Cons Laundries	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Cons Royalty	4½	4½	4½
2 Cosden Oil	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Creole Pet	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Crocker & Wheeler	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Crown Cent Pet	½	½	½
2 Crystal Oil Ref	6½	6⅜	6½
3 Cusi Mex Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
D			
1 Deere & Co	549	549	549
3 Detroit Aircraft	5½	5⅜	5½
1 Douglas Aircraft	14	14	14
1 Driver Harris	45	45	45
5 Dubilier Condenser	10	9¾	10
†25 Duke Power	153½	153½	153½
1 Durant Mot	5½	5½	5½
E			
2 Eastern G & F	28⅛	28	28
9 Eastern Util A	11¼	11	11¼
24 Eisler Elec	16⅞	16	16⅞
144 El Bond & Share	85⅛	84¼	85⅛
1 do pf	104	104	104
9 El Pow Assoc A	25⅞	25¼	25¼
4 do opt war	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞
3 Electric Share	19¾	19¼	19¾
2 Empire Steel	12¼	12¼	12¼
25 Erie RR rts w i	⅝	⅝	⅝
F			
27 Fairchild Avi A	4⅛	4	4⅛
1 Fajardo Sugar	50	50	50
10 Falcon Lead Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Fansteel Prod	10	10	10
1 Finan Invest	4	4	4
8 Fokker Aircraft	16⅝	16½	16½
1 Foltis Fischer	6½	6½	6½
7 Ford Mo CanadaA	31	31	31
1 Ford Mo France	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14 Ford Mo Ltd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
9 Foundation Fgn A	7⅛	6⅞	7
7 Fourth Natl Inv	36⅝	36½	36½
27 Fox Theater A	6⅛	5⅞	6
4 Franklin Mfg Co	17	16¼	16¼
G			
2 Garlock Packing	21½	21¼	21½
2 Gen Am Inv Co	12⅛	12	12
3 Gen Am Inv pf	89	88½	89
10 Gen Bak	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
3 Gen Bak pf	50	48¾	48¾
18 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11¼	11¼	11¼
27 Gen G&E A	14½	14¼	14⅜
2 Gen Ldy Mach	8	8	8
6 Gen Realty & U	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
6 Gen E&Util pf	77	76⅞	77
64 Gen Theat E vtc	36¾	36¼	36⅝
1 Gilbert Co pf	41	41	41
2 Glen Alden Coal	115	115	115
3 Globe Underwrit	15¼	15	15¼
3 Gold Coin	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Gold Seal Elec	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11 Golden Center M	5⅛	5	5
12 Goldman Sachs	36⅝	36	36⅛
1 Graymur	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
†10 Gt Atl & Pac Tea	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Groc Store Pr vtc	14	14	14
6 Ground Gripper	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞
H			
1 Hires Co A	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
9 Hudson Bay M&S	10⅞	10½	10½
2 Humble Oil & Ref	80⅛	80	80
2 Hydro El Serv	42½	42½	42½
I			
†50 Illinois Pipe Line	307¾	307¾	307¾
8 Ind Ter Illum	29½	29	29½
2 Ind Pipe Line n	40	40	40
1 Insull Util	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Insurance Sec	18⅝	18½	18⅝
1 Intercoast Trade	21	21	21
1 Intercon Petrol	1⅛	1	1
6 Internat Pet	21	20¾	21
1 Inter Super Pow	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1 Interstate Equities	10½	10½	10½
1 Ital Cuper Pow A	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Ital Sup P deb rts	5	5	5
J			
8 Johnson Motor rts	¾	⅝	⅝
K			
1 Kan City P S vtc	3½	3½	3½
2 Kerr Lake Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Kolster Brandes	¾	¾	¾
L			
3 L'Air Liquide	84	83	83
5 Lake Superior wi	14	14	14
9 Lehman Corp	77½	77	77½
2 Loew's deb rts	16	15½	16
1 Louisiana L&E	3½	3½	3½
M			
1 MacMarr Stores	23½	23½	23½
1 Magdalena Syndic	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Marine Midland	33½	33¼	33¼
5 Mavis Bot Co	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Mayflower Assoc	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
1 Metro Ch Strs	24½	24½	24½
1 Mid Roy cvt pf	17½	17½	17½
12 Mid W Ut n	26⅛	25⅝	26
26 Mo Kan P Line	22½	22¼	22¼
2 Morrison Elec	43½	43⅜	43⅜
1 Mountain Gulf O	½	½	½
1 Municipal Serv	7¾	7¾	7¾
N			
1 Nachman Sprg	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 National Am Co	10	9⅝	10
3 Nat Aviation	9½	9¼	9½
2 Nat Dairy pf A	105	105	105
1 Nat Mfg & Stores	13½	13½	13½
1 Nat Pub Serv A	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1 Nat Sug Ref N	30	30	30
1 Neet Inc A	29	29	29
1 Nelson Corp (H)	27½	27½	27½
3 Nevada Cal Elec	68	64¾	68
1 N E Tel & Tel	155⅛	154	155⅛
4 N J Zinc new	70¼	70	70
1 N M & Ariz Ld	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 Newmont Mining	106	106	106
1 N Y Investors	23½	23½	23½
1 N Y Pet Roy	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 N Y Ri&Bue Aires	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
†50 NYTel 6½% pf	115	115	115
28 Niagara Hud Pow	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
2 NiagHudPoAwar	3½	3½	3½
1 NiagHudPoBwar	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Niagara Shares	18	17¾	17¾
2 Niles Bem Pon	36⅝	36	36⅝
2 Noranda Mines	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜
2 No Am Aviation	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Nor Am Cement	3	3	3
†10 Mo In P Sv 7% pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Novadel Agene	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
O			
19 Ohio Cop	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Ohio Oil	70	70	70
2 Orange Crush	30	30	30
3 Otis Elev new	71¾	71⅝	71¾
1 Pac G&E 1pf	26½	26½	26½
P			
4 Pandem Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1 Paramount Cab	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
15 Penroad Corp	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1 Penn Mex Fuel	20	20	20
5 Penn O Edis	58½	57	58½
5 Penn Ohio Ed pp(	110½	110⅜	110⅜
1 Peoples Lt Pow A	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Petroleum Corp	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Pilot Radio A	10½	10½	10½
19 Pitney Bowes new	13⅝	12¼	13¼
3 Polymet Mfg	10	10	10
1 Prince & Whitely	8⅞	8	8⅞
4 Prudential Invest	16⅛	16	16⅛
13 Pub Util Hold	17½	17½	17½
R			
1 Ry & Lgt Sec	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Reynolds Metal	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
†25 Richman Bros	83	83	83
3 Roosevelt Field	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Ross Gear & Tool	33	33	33
3 Ross Stores	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
S			
20 †Safe Strs 2d war	176	176	176
2 St Regis Paper	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Segal Lock	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Selected Indust	7⅝	7½	7½
3 Selected Ind 2pf	68¾	67⅞	68¾
2 Shattuck Denn	8½	8½	8½
2 Shenandoah	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
5 Shenandoah pf	37¼	36⅞	36⅞
1 Sierra Pac Elec	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
3 Silica Gel Cor ctfs	21½	20⅞	20⅞
5 Silver King Coali	9½	9½	9½
10 †Singer Mfg	475	475	475
7 Sonora Products	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Southern Corp	5⅞	5½	5⅞
1 So I & Ut A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Southland Roy	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50 †Sowest B Tel pf	118¼	118¼	118¼
11 Stand O Expt pf	96½	96½	96½
8 Std O Ind	52¾	52½	52¾
1 Stand O Ky	34½	34½	34⅛
50 †Std O of Ohio	82	82	82
3 Stand P & L	125	124	124
4 Std Pw & L pf	101½	100¾	100¾
1 Std Pw & L new	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 Stutz Mot Car Am	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 Runray Oil	7½	7½	7½
T			
2 Tampa El	80	79½	79½
1 Teck Hugh Gold	5½	5½	5½
1 Third Nat Invest	32¾	32¾	32¾
4 Transamer Corp	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝
23 do M rats	.04	.03	.0
1 Trans Air Trans	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 do ctfs	4¾	4½	4¾
1 Tri Cont Corp	12½	12½	12½
†30 Tubize Art Silk B	157¼	155¼	155¼
1 Tung-Sol Lamp pf	35	35	35
U			
1 Union Am Invest	29¼	29¼	29¼
44 United Gas	26⅝	26	26
37 Un Lt&Pw A	37¼	36½	37
3 Un Lt&Pw conv pf	100⅛	100	100⅛
4 Unit Molasses	29½	28¾	29½
2 US & Int Sec 2d pd	65¼	65¼	65¼
13 US Elec Pw Corp	21	20½	20½
1 US Finish	23	23	23
1 US Lines pf	15½	15½	15½
3 US Shares Fin	7½	7½	7½
6 Uni Stores vtc	5¼	5	5¼
1 Uni Verde Ext	11½	11½	11½
2 Utah Apex Mining	2½	2½	2½
33 Utility Equities	13⅞	12½	13
30 Utilities Pow&Lt	19¼	18½	18¾
1 Util Pow&Lt B ctf	60	60	60
12 Utility & Indus	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 Util & Indus pf	25	24⅝	25
9 Vacuum Oil	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
V			
18 Venezuelan Pet	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
12 Vick Finance	8½	8⅛	8⅛
W			
2 Walker Mines	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Watson Co	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Welch Grape	62	61½	62
6 Wenden Cop Min	⅞	¾	⅞
1 West Air Express	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
17 Wil-L Cafeterias	11¼	10¼	11

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	1:00
5 Ala Pow 5s '68	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Ala Po 4½s '67	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Alumi Co 5s '52	102¼	102	102
1 Am Cwlth P 6s'49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Am G&E 5s '28	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 Am P&L 6s 201	105¾	105½	105½
7 Am Roll M 5s '48	97	96⅝	97
2 Am Slv6½s'36ww	97	97	97
40 Appal Po 5s '56	97	96½	96½
3 Asso G&E 5½s'77	100	99½	99½
4 Asso G&E 5s '68	81	81	81
4 AssoG&E4½s'48xw	88¾	88⅝	88¾
2 AsG&E4½s'48ww	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 AsSlHdw6½s'33	86½	86½	86½
8 AssoTelUt5½s'44 A	99⅛	99	99
3 BellTelCan5sA55	100⅜	100¼	100¼
8 BellTelCan5sB'57	100½	100½	100½
1 B&M 6s m '33	101	101	101
3 Bos Cns Gas 5s'47	101½	101	101½
1 Can Cem 5½sA '47	97½	97½	97½
1 CanNREq7s'35	107⅛	107½	107½
1 Car P&L 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6 Ct St El 5½s '54	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
10 Ct St El 5s '48	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
5 CinStCar5½sA'52	96	96	96
16 Cities S Pw 5½s'52	86¾	86½	86½
2 Clev E Ilum 7s'41	107	107	107
1 ComwlthE 4½D'57	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 Consum P 4½s'58	95½	95½	95½
2 Cont G&E 5sA'58	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Cudahy P 5½ '37	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Cudahy Pck 5s'46	99⅝	99	99⅝
2 Det Int Bdg 7s '52	65	65	65
3 Det In Bdg 6½s'52	76½	76	76
1 DixGG 6½A'37ww	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
42 Ed Elc Ill 5s'33wi	99½	99⅛	99½
5 Emp O&R 5½s'42	84¾	84¾	84¾
8 Fed Sug 6s'33	93	93	93
1 Fisk Rub 5½ '31	47	47	47
17 Fla P&L 5s'54	85	84¾	85
2 Garlock Pck 6s'39	96	96	96
3 Gatineau P 6s '41	96	95½	95½
7 Gen Th Eq 6s'44	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜
1 Gen W W 6sB'34	92½	92½	92½
5 Georgia Pw 5s '67	97	96⅞	96⅞
5 GulfOilPa 5s '47	100¼	100	100¼
2 GulfOilPa 5s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 GulfStUtil 5sA'56	94¼	94	94
2 Hood Rub 7s '36	92	92	92
2 Hood Rub 5½s '36	81½	81½	81½
8 HoustGlfG6sA'43	77	76	76½
20 HygradeFd 6sA'49	60	58½	60
12 IndepOil 6s '39	102½	102½	102½
1 IndnpP&L 5s A '57	97½	97½	97½
10 InterPowSec 7sE'57	95¾	95	95¾
16 InsullUtInv 6s'40B	99½	99½	99½
1 InterSecAm 5s '47	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 InvestCo5sA'47ww	89	89	89
9 KoppersG&C 5s'47	96	96	96
6 Kopp G&C 5½s'50	100	99⅝	99⅝
2 LacledeGas 5½s'35	99½	99½	99½
4 LehighPS6sA2026	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 LouisianaP&L 5s'57	93	93	93
7 ManitoPw5½sA'51	97⅞	97¼	97⅞
2 Mass Gas 5½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 McCordRad6s'43ww	76½	76½	76½
14 Narragansett 5s'57	97¼	97	97
5 Nat P&L 6s A 2026	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	76¾	76⅜	76¾
1 NE Gas&El 5s'48	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
64 NY P&Lt 4½s'67	92	91⅝	91⅞
12 NoAmEd 5s'69 c wi	95½	95½	95½
5 Northwest P Co 6s	98½	98½	98½
5 Ohio Pow 4½sD'56	91½	91½	91½
10 Pac G&E 4½s E'57	95	94¾	95
5 Penn O E 6s'50 xw	101	101	101
1 Penn P&L 5sB'52	101	101	101
2 Penn P&L 5s D '53	102¼	102	102¼
1 Phila El 5½s'72	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Phila Rap T 6s'62	90	90	90
6 Pow C NY 5½s'47	96	96	96
15 PgSd&L5½s'49	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 RochCtPo5s'53	81	80⅞	81
5 Ryerson&Son5s'43	92¾	92½	92½
1 St L G&C 6s '47	75	75	75
4 Sh W&P 4½s '68B	92	92	92
5 ShW&P4½sA'67	92½	92½	92½
5 SEP&L6sA2025xw	104	103¾	104¾
9 So Cal Ed 5s '51	100	100	100
1 SowstG&E5sA'57	94	94	94
2 Staley Mfg 6s '42	98	98	98
4 Std In 5½s '39	84	84	84
4 Std P&Lt 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
3 TexP&Lt5s'56	97	97	97
4 Thermoid 6s '34	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 ThLx ½s'32ww	100	100	100
13 Tri Util 5s '79	85	84	84⅞
2 Un L&Ry6sA'52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 US Rub 6½s'34	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Util P&L 5s '59ww	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝
1 Virg E Pw 5s A'55	99	99	99
1 Warner Brs 6s '39	94½	94½	94½
(FOREIGN BONDS)			
1 Baden C Mn 7s'51	94	94	94
2 Bogota M B 7s'47	71	71	71
2 Buen A Pr 7½'47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Cen B G 6sB'51	80	80	80
2 Chile C 7s'60	91	91	91
50 Chile Mtg B 6s'31	97½	97¼	97½
37 Chile M B 6s'62	87½	87⅜	87½
7 Com Pr B5½'37	84½	84½	84½
4 Danish C 5½'55	88	88	88
2 East Pr L B 6s'30	99	99	99
2 Finld RM Bk 6s'61	78	78	78
30 Gelsenkirchen 6s'34	93	92¾	92¾
3 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
11 Ger Cons M 6s'47	81½	81½	81½
12 Hamb El 5½s'38	86	86	86
3 Hanover City 7s'39	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Hun IB 7½s AC 63	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
5 It S P 6sA'63 xw	71⅞	71½	71⅞
1 Lima C P 6½s'58	73	73	73
5 Netherlds 6sB'72	106	106	106
13 Nip El P 6½s'53	90	90	90
1 Parana Braz 7s'58	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
52 Prussia FS 6s'52	85⅞	85⅛	85⅞
16 Ruhr G C 6½sA'53	84⅞	84⅛	84¼
3 Russian 6½s'19	7½	7½	7½
11 Rus 6½s ctfs NC'19	6⅛	6	6
2 Saar B Con 7s'35	93	93	93
1 Santiago Ch 7s'49	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Stinnes 7s'46 xw	78	78	78
24 Un Ind 6½s'41	88	86¾	88
5 UniSW6½sA'47ww	89¼	89¼	89¼

†Actual sales.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

CONSOLIDATED GAS UTILITIES CO.

	*1929	1928
December gross	$385,693	$337,081
†Bal af ord taxes & int	150,132	113,709
12 months' gross	3,498,641	3,046,416
†Bal af ord taxes & int	959,561	637,034

*Preliminary statement. †Available for reserves, federal taxes and dividends.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 profit of $523,288 after expenses, interest and taxes, but before depreciation, compared with $482,020 in December quarter, 1928. For nine months ended Dec. 31 profit was $1,462,831 before depreciation, compared with $1,412,552 in the like 1928 period. Company has outstanding 798,000 shares of $5 par stock.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.

NEW YORK—Lines of men's wear for fall will be opened Thursday by the American Woolen Company. Openings by other leading mills producing staples will follow within next week.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

MAN or woman to sell leading line of 12 sheet calendars on commission, whole or part time. G. A. HAYNES, 173 Newbury St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOK TRAILS—The New Children's Work. Interesting income to educated woman, commission basis, serving own community as local sales representative; experience unnecessary; short training by mail in this fast growing business. Unusual opportunity for quick advancement. Call or write SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, 180 N. Michigan, Chicago, or A. F. MILLER, 65 S. 4th, Columbus, O.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—New colonial home built by owner in exclusive section of residential Glen Ridge, near Lackawanna; 9 rooms, 3 baths, screened open pergola, landscaped gardens; price far below cost; write for folder. ANTHONY MICHEL, 304 Washington St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT GROVES
A SPECIALTY
JOHN WEHR, *Realtor*
Clermont *(The Gem of the Hills)* Florida

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WIDE wholesale canned goods and provision experience, extensively travelled, desires foreign or domestic connection where ability will be rewarded. Box S-344, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2. Adelphi Terrace Tel Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11. Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11. Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg Tel Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlwy. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5178
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL, S. S.—Select apartments; public or private with or without board; 5 minutes from sea. MRS. CORKWELL, Carnforth Bloomfield Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL 15 Melville St. 2 minutes Princes St. and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE. Phone 21390.

SOUTHPORT—TALBOT HOTEL
Central Heating, Gas Fires, Garage near.
Telephone 300011

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE — Temporary home for those needing rest and study. 3 Crescent Road. Tel. 50815.

GARDENING

SOUTHPORT—Try Arthur Espin, 113 Hampton Rd., for soils, manure, crazy paving, rockeries, or garden work; carting, any description.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS
Annual Winter Sale
Bargains in All Departments
Church St., Accrington Tel. 2568

BIRKENHEAD

A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE!—
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Jan 21	Last Jan 20
250 Acme Steel	96	95	96	98
100 Address Int'l	27	27	27	27
100 Allied Motor	15½	15½	15½	16
150 Am C Pwr A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
350 Am Rad & T	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
200 Art Met Wks	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
2700 As Tel Util	23¾	23½	23⅝	23¾
1650 Atlas Stores	21½	20	20	21½
50 Binks Mfg A	26	26	26	26
250 Burnham Tr	26	25½	26	27½
400 Butler Bros	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
450 Ceco Mfg	15½	15	15¼	15½
800 Ct Pb Svc A	35⅛	35	35⅛	35½
750 Ct & S W Ut	22	21½	22	22
12000 Chi Corp	13⅞	13	13⅞	13½
7800 Chi Corp pf	39⅞	38¼	39⅞	38¾
275 Com Edison	238	236	238	238¾
250 ComWat Svc	13	13	13	12½
2950 Cont Chgo	63	62¾	63	63¼
3750 Cord Corp	12½	11¼	12	11¾
750 El House Ut	43	42¼	43	43
1100 Gen The Eq	37⅛	36½	36½	37
200 Gt Lakes Air	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
50 Horm & Co	36	36	36	36¼
1200 Inland Util	24½	24⅜	24½	24½
3650 Insul Ut Inv	57½	55	57¼	55¼
950 Ins Ut In 2d	87⅛	86	87⅛	85¾
100 Kalam Stove	60	60	60½	60
250 Kel Switch	5	4½	5	5
1600 Lib McNeil	19¾	18¼	19	18
150 Lion Oil	18½	18½	18½	18½
600 Manh Dearbn	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅞
6600 Mid Util	25	25⅜	25⅞	25⅞
100 Mid Ut pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅛
6300 Mo-Kan Pipe	22⅞	21¾	22¼	22⅛
350 Morgan Lith	14	13¼	14	14
50 Nat Ed P A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
250 Nat Sec Inv	14	13½	14	14⅛
100 No Am Car	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
150 N A Lt&Pw	67½	67½	67½	69
200 QRS DeVry	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17
100 Ross Gear	33	33	33	33
50 Sally Frocks	16	16	16	16
700 Seab Ut Sh	6½	6½	6½	6½
25 Sheff Steel	51	50	50	50
1700 Stand Dred	25	23½	25	23½
600 St Dred cv pf	28	27½	28	27½
100 Steinite Rad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50 Swift & Co	131¼	131¼	131¼	131
100 Swift Int'l	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
900 Unit C Am pf	13	12¼	13	13
350 US Gypsum	42	41⅝	41¾	41⅞
100 Utah Radio	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
450 Util & Ind	18	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
200 Ut & Ind pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
350 Vortex Mfg	23¼	23	23	23⅝
400 Vortex M A	27¼	27	27¼	27⅜
100 Wahl Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¾

Stock sales today, 187,300.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BLACKBURN

The Finest British and American FOOTWEAR Scientifically Fitted
BAINBRIDGES
Concessionaires for East Lancashire
9 Northgate, Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

BACK REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL
PRINTING
By F. TAYLOR & CO. (Blackpool) Ltd. Tel. 1187

FRED RENDER
Complete House Furnishers & Upholsterers
"FULL VALUE GOODS ONLY"
Linos and Carpets
China, Cut Glass, Water Colours, Mirrors, etc. Exquisite Presents.
337 Whitegate Drive Phone 1244

BOLTON

'Phone 3558
H. & S. SENIOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Own Materials Made Up TAILORS
35 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Urgent orders at shortest notice

BRADFORD

Standard Automobile Co.
Automobile Engineers
Agents for: Vauxhall, Rover, Morris, Austin, De Soto, etc.
All makes supplied.
ALFRESCO and TURF GARAGES
FRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD Tel. 1730

Henry Taylor & Son
Family Grocers & Italian Warehousemen
PARK GATE STORES, Oak Lane Tel. 2120
EMM LANE STORES, Heaton Tel. 4890

"Say it with Flowers"
E. ALLSOP
Floral Specialist (member F. T. D. A.)
17 North Parade, Bradford
Tel. 5535. Telegrams and Cables—Bouquets, Bradford

CHESTER

ENSURE GUARANTEED FOODSTUFFS - SHOP AT
Irwins
FRODSHAM ST., CHESTER.

W. MARSHALL
Builder and Contractor
Mayfield Road, Blacon
CHESTER
Tel. 814x5 Chester

Plane Tree Cafe
20-22 Bridge Street, CHESTER
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Cafe with Character and Charm.
Telephone 314 R. A. C. appointed

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
MIDLAND DRAPERY Co. Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters, and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co. Ltd.
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Wireless, Sports, Toys
Arts and Crafts, etc.
18 ST. PETER'S STREET, DERBY

SHORT *and* BROOK
Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
25 ST. JAMES ST., opp. G. P. O.
DERBY
Members of the National Association of Goldsmiths.

T. R. WATKINS & SON
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MERCHANTS
26 Green Lane, Derby Phone 1854
Licensed Valuers & Appraisers

Miss G. M. FIRTH
THE HANDICRAFT SHOP FOR GIFTS
Removed to
THE SPOT, OSMASTON ROAD DERBY
from the Cornmarket
You are cordially invited to come & look round our new shop.

DEWSBURY

GOWNS BLOUSES *Outsizes a Speciality*
MARGARET HEPPLE
GLOVES HOSE 53 Westgate KNIT WEAR

HALIFAX

MADAME FARRAR
High-Class Ladies' Hairdresser
16 RAWSON ST., Halifax Tel 2972
"Largest Ground Floor Saloons in Yorkshire"
DIPLOMAS for PERMANENT WAVING
VA-PER MARCEL STEAM PROCESS

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

HARROGATE

PERCIVAL H. KIDSON
46 Parliament Street
FINE LEATHER GOODS
Real stone necklets and earrings
Sole Agent for Cintra Pearls

WALTER DAVEY & SONS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
HARROGATE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

HARROGATE *(Continued)*

McDONALDS LIMITED
HARROGATE
New Tweed Dresses for Spring
McDonalds Limited
Harrogate
Resident Director: R. J. LEE

BUCKLEYS
HARROGATE
FOR BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY, FURS, COATS, GOWNS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, FURNISHING FABRICS, HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

JOHN FARRAH Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Since 1840
Cakes & Confectionery of unrivalled quality
at Scala Buildings
Cambridge Street
Tel. 4122

KIDSON BROS.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS & SHIRT MAKERS
38 Parliament Street
HARROGATE
Telephone 4476

TRY
H. KNOWLSON
51 High St., Starbeck, Harrogate
for General Drapery, Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's Hosiery and Underwear

W. ROWNTREE & SONS
JAMES STREET
SOFT FURNISHINGS
CURTAINS & CARPETS
and FINE LINENS

STANDINGS LTD.
Family Grocers
Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
Cafe Branch Stores Harrogate Station Square 20 West Park Tel. No. 4390



WM. BUTLER
Jeweller & Silversmith
23 Cambridge St., Harrogate
Tel. 2607

HENRY BELLERBY
8 Robert Street Tel. 3747
WOOD WORKER
Specialist in church fittings
Desks, Chairs, etc.

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge St.
Tel. 3036 Humane Methods
Noted for quality and service

GEO. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
Fish, Game & Poultry Salesmen
JAMES STREET
Tel. No. 3027 (3 lines)
FINEST QUALITIES
REASONABLE PRICES
ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST

HULL

S. C. BASTOW Ltd.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
8 Silver Street Arcade &
92 & 94 Jameson Street

LEEDS

J. H. AWMACK Ltd
8-10 NEW BRIGGATE LEEDS
GLASS & CHINA

18 New Briggate Leeds
Tel. 23741
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 Doors Below Grand Theatre

B. THOMPSON
Decorator, Expert Grainer, Paper Hanger, etc. High Relief Work a Speciality.
—Estimates Free—
89 Elland Road, Holbeck, LEEDS

GEO. A. JENNINGS LTD.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
37 BRIGGATE, LEEDS
Church Work a Speciality
Private Notepapers and Cards printed at short notice.

MISS OAKLEY
MILLINER
Glenster, Sagwen, Severn and Heath Hats
4 Park Square, Leeds
Tel. 21875

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LEEDS *(Continued)*

This is our New Range of Cars for 1930
TRIUMPH : RILEY
HILLMAN : ESSEX
HUDSON : DAIMLER
You are cordially invited to inspect in our New Showrooms
Francis E. Cox
(LEEDS) LTD
119-21 Albion St., LEEDS
Phone 20294 (5 lines)

MOORE'S
BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE Ltd.
Albion Street, Leeds,
WINTER SALE
commences Monday, January 6th, 1930. Our entire stock of Household Linens, Down Quilts, Blankets, Furnishings and Ladies' Wear will be offered at Reduced Prices.

WALTER BARKER
Family Grocer
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane, Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

High-Class Furs
M. LUCAS & CO.
WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS
For Faultless Furriery
Best of Quality, Value & Taste
Renowned for Remodelling
Visit or Telephone 27287

SCHOFIELDS Ltd.
Victoria Arcade
See Our Advertisement on Another Page of This Issue

CRAIG
36 PARK ROW LEEDS

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
121 Kirkgate, Leeds, & 99 Godwin St., BRADFORD
ENGLISH MEAT PURVEYORS
(Humane Methods)
Telephones Leeds 20077—Bradford 2499

Abbott's Cafe Royal
CROSSGATES
Home-Made Specialities, Cakes & Pastry, Cream Cakes & Yorkshire Curd Tarts
PHONE 80 CROSSGATES

GROOCOCK & SON
THE BACON SHOP
31 Otley Rd., Leeds
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
Tel. 51241

HIRST'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE
32, 34 TRINITY STREET
25 *YEARS WITH THE GRAND PYGMALION*
Estimates Free—Tel. 28765

LIVERPOOL

BM
BON MARCHÉ
(LIVERPOOL) LTD.
THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES AND MODERATE PRICES

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day & Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone: Wavertree 139

ENGLISH, *and* FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS
Departments for Stationery, Fountain Pens, Arts and Crafts, School Requisites, Kindergarten Occupations, Plasticine
Catalogues on application.
Inquiries Carefully Answered.
PHILIP, SON and NEPHEW
20 CHURCH STREET, Liverpool

VISIT
COOPER'S CAFE
In pleasant surroundings, you may have delightful, inexpensive luncheons or teas, served daintily and efficiently. Delicious iced confections of every variety are a particular attraction.
Cooper & Co.'s Stores, Ltd.
Church Street, Liverpool

ALSOP BROS.
Coal & Coke Merchants
35 & 37 TUNNEL ROAD
Tel. Wavertree 308

ROSIE DAVIS
"The noted house for Ladies' Fashions"
74 BOLD STREET Tel. Royal 4985

HOLGATE'S Ironmongers Ltd.
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—BRUSHWARE
CUTLERY — ENAMELWARE
LOCKSMITHS—GASFITTERS
GENERAL REPAIRS
Leather Lane off Dale St., Liverpool
Opposite North John St. Phone 5286 Central

The Restful Rendez-vous near Church St.
THE BLUE BIRD CAFE
Old Post Office Place
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners

Decorator Plumber *Electrician Joiner*
JOHNSON
4 Church Rd., Waterloo
Tele. Waterloo 667 Est. 1870

WILLIAM H. BELL
Tel. Royal 4432 Furnishing Expert
Cooper's Buildings, 12 Church Street
Fadeless Fabrics for Furnishing. Easy Chairs, Carpets & Rugs, Settees, Cosy Bedding, Huckaback & Linen Towels, Bed Linens, British 50" Fadeless Velour 6/9 per yard.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LIVERPOOL *(Continued)*

Pioneer Stores LIMITED
9-19 BOLD STREET
HOME FURNISHERS



can be obtained at ONCE through our modern system of payments, made to suit your convenience.

FOR GUARANTEED GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
IRWINS
180 BRANCHES IN THE DISTRICT
WE SELL CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SPECIALITIES, PEEK FREANS BISCUITS, JACOBS BISCUITS & MOST OTHER WELL-ADVERTISED PROPRIETARY LINES.



GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED
Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices—Always
LIVERPOOL



TAPESTRY and
JACOBEAN NEEDLEWORK
Period Designs
Interesting pieces always in stock
Lessons Given
Old Tapestries copied and repaired
MRS. DRAKEFORD
34 St. James Road, Nr. Cathedral, Liverpool

W. WATSON & CO.
(LIVERPOOL) LTD.
MOTOR AGENTS *and* ENGINEERS
Showroom 96,000 sq. feet
Approx. 200 new and used cars in stock
CARS FOR HIRE
WITH OR WITHOUT DRIVER
(Terms on application)
SOLE AGENTS for Rolls-Royce, Vauxhall, Sunbeam, Talbot, Morris Minor, Morris Cowley, Morris Six, etc.
W. WATSON & CO. (LIVERPOOL) LTD.
Renshaw St. Royal 5480. LIVERPOOL
(Established a Century)

James Smith & Son
MUSIC SELLERS Ltd.
"Pianola" Pianos, Organs, Gramophones, Records, Music, etc.
A Complete Music Store
Ask our Advice before you buy (Catalogues free)
76-72 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL

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HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT REASONABLE PRICES
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England

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MANCHESTER
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

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$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
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(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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All Shades and Sizes
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Office
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Telephone Cranford 1022-W

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Blue Moon Stockings
Costume Sport Jewelry
Frocks for All Occasions
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

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(Continued)

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Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel
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Courteous Service
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Special Sales During January

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BIG SALE
GOING ON NOW

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New Foundation Garments
Especially designed for the Princess Line
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Let your holiday buying include many products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
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Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service
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Layettes given individual attention
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Work by Marinello Specialists Only
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Permanent Marcel Waving
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We Specialize in Men's Custom Tailoring
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Silks and Fabrics De Luxe
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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Home-Made Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try Our Famous Assorted Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot be Excelled
Luncheons and Dinners Served
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Telephone Market 4385
Shampooing Facials
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All Dunlap Hats, 10% Discount
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

PATERSON
(Continued)

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Sizes for Public Buildings
Large and Small Homes
One Year Free Service
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Wearing Apparel for Miss and Matron
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Special prices on all upholstering during January
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Old Dutch Homestead
256 Tenafly Road, TENAFLY, N. J.
Visitors are welcome to inspect this pre-Revolutionary house, open from 10-6. The home of The Tenafly Weavers and their hand-woven productions, antique furniture. Afternoon tea from 3-6.

THE LITTLE SHOP
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Featuring smart wearing apparel and harmonizing accessories for the discriminating woman
Distinctively fashioned and moderately priced.

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BAKERY
First Class Bread, Cake and Pies
Established 1919

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WE AIM TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS.
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
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Phone Plainfield 2567

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Diamonds Watches Jewelry
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SEE NEXT PAGE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

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A car owner had to go to different places to get Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he visits on everything in one place.
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Distinctive Models in Dresses and Millinery
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Pennsylvania

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ALLENTOWN, PA.

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THE HOME OF FAMOUS SHOES
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SCIENTIFIC FITTING SERVICE
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Bridge Parties
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Family Shoe Store
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BETHLEHEM, PA.

BUSH & BULL CORPORATION
Bethlehem's Department Store
BROAD AND MAIN STREETS

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Annual Winter Sale
Now in Progress
Get a pair at a bargain
WALK-OVER
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Lawrence
Do you know that we clean
Suits Furs Laces Cushions
Dresses Hats Slippers Furniture
Coats Ties Gloves Comforts
Auto Covers, Blankets, Lamp Shades
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BUTTER EGGS CHEESE
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Our market ranks among the best in Erie for QUALITY MEATS
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ESTABLISHED 1897

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The ONLY JEWELER on the PIKE
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Business Men Prefer
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PARIS CLEANING and DYEING COMPANY
308 W. EIGHTH ST.
wishes you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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Always Ready to Serve at
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Fine Pastries, Bread, Rolls
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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At 16 and 1306 North Third Street and the Kline Building

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FROCKS, COATS
UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
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The Art and Gift Shop
Greeting Cards and Gifts for All Occasions
105 N. SECOND STREET

MILLER'S
Shoes and Hosiery for Women
32 NO. THIRD STREET

Ralston
The Whole Wheat Cereal
GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State Street

T. R. SPOTTS, Grocer
210 MUENCH STREET
Carries a Full Line of
MONARCH GOODS
Shull's Blue Label Bread
Sold by
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Tel. Bell 3-2165 for Home Service

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State St. at Providence Rd., Media, Pa.
OPEN ALL YEAR
TEA—LUNCH—DINNER
Short time from 69th St. passes door
Good food carefully prepared and served

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for
Greeting Cards
for all occasions
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Indian Design Silver Bracelets
Hammered and shaped by hand: $1.00
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Artistic Hand Painted Articles
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Large Assortment
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2002 JENKINS ARCADE
Surprise Sale starting January 21. You will be agreeably surprised when you see the amazing values in this annual event.

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TASTY LUNCHES
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
(Continued)

"Gifts That Last"
THOMAS
JEWELER
Open Evenings
545 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Linden 2062

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CLEANING—PRESSING
DYEING
We call for and deliver all work
Phone Lehigh 3394
VICTOR HERB, Prop.
Service Cleaning and Pressing
Glenmore & Potomac Aves., Dormont, Pa.

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

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Designated Depository of the United States Government
Main Office 615-617 Penn Street
Additional Offices:
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Fourth and Bingaman Streets
Moss and Exeter Streets
Centre Avenue and Bern Street
Reading's Largest National Bank
Glad to Serve You

STEINWAY and DUO-ART PIANOS
Wittich's
THE MUSICAL SHOP
Leading Radios
Reading's Complete Music Store

BEAUTY CRAFT SALON
17 North Fifth St. 2nd Floor
PERMANENT WAVING
Finger Waving
HAIR CUTTING Dial 3-7436

RCA RADIOLAS
Hear the new All Electric Model No. 18
$144.00 complete
Authorized Radiola Dealer
KUTZ ELECTRIC CO.
John H. Kutz, Prop.
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221 SOUTH 9TH STREET
Shoe Fashions in Reading
MANNING ARMSTRONG
642 Penn Street
Foot Craft Shoes *Walk-Over Shoes*

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VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS
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1-Sis Auto Polish
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Motto: "Service & Quality"
"Campbell's "Pepper Pot," with a soup for hungry men.
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Campbell's
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Something new!
Campney's Grocery

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Swarthmore Market House
Under new management
A Complete Line of
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Fresh Meats
GIVE US A TRIAL
PHONE 950 PROMPT DELIVERY

UPPER DARBY

A New Collins Service Is Ready
OLD FURNITURE MADE LIKE NEW
Just a phone call is all.
SAMUEL H. COLLINS CO.
7030 West Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 1497 *Open every evening*

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CRINKLE CUPS
Family Package of 1000—$1.00
Bridge Accessories
Plain Cards and Greeting Cards
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SALES NASH SERVICE
Phone—Swarthmore 1390 Swarthmore Pa.

Phone Boulevard 1193
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FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Moved to 7054 Garrett Road
Special Attention to Telephone Orders

MARIANNE CHOCOLATES
Guaranteed
Pure, Home-Made Candy
Assorted Chocolates .....70c lb.
Chocolate Covered Nuts.....90c lb.
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Upper Darby Phone Blvd. 2451-R

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Stonehurst Millinery
69TH STREET ARCADE
REDUCTIONS
SAVING $2.75 to $6.00
HATS $4.00 to $12.00
LINENS—BAGS—HANDKERCHIEFS

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

UPPER DARBY
(Continued)

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Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service
LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY
Philadelphia and Suburban Deliveries including CHESTER and SWARTHMORE
Melrose and Baltimore Avenues
Lansdowne, Pa.

Paid on Savings 4% 4 Checks Allowed per Month
SUBURBAN TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
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HARDWARE
Janitor Supplies Du Pont Paints
7031 GARRETT ROAD
BOULEVARD 553-W

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Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer
7045 GARRETT ROAD
5% Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

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formerly
TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh dressed poultry
Delivery service call Blvd. 826 Garret Rd. 7054

LU-BENS
7042 GARRETT ROAD
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN
Florsheim Shoes—Mallory Hats
Interwoven Socks
Kirschbaum Clothing

UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne

L. C. MOSELEY
Family Service Solicited
VALET CALL SERVICE
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
197 Plumstead Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.
Rear of Drug Store Lansdowne 4722

UPPER DARBY—Millbourne

MUSIC STUDIO
Piano, Violin, Voice, Harmony
Special Attention Given to Beginners
ROSE AND GERTRUDE GRAY
21 Sellers Avenue, Millbourne
Upper Darby, Pa.
Bell Phone 1445-J

WILKINSBURG

The First National Bank
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"

WALMER HARDWARE of WILKINSBURG
SUN PROOF PAINTS
PITCAIRN VARNISHES
Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.
716 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

J. D. FLUDE CO.
CLOTHING FURNISHINGS
HATS SHOES
Men's and Boys' Wear Exclusively
WOOD AT SOUTH, Wilkinsburg, Pa

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Department Stores
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Franklin 0143

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
Broad's Confectionery Store
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone PEnbrust 3611-J

P. Ludebuehl & Son
Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
918-920 Wood Street

G. C. KESLAR
High Grade Fresh & Smoked Meats Poultry Groceries
Featuring MONARCH BRANDS
Franklin 5174-R 808 WOOD ST.

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Books—Greeting Cards and Gifts
Embossing—Engraving
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FALLER'S BETTER FURNITURE
FRANKLIN 0118 707-709 PENN AVE

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Safe Deposit Boxes
$2.50 a year and up
YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
12 East Market St., York, Pa.
We specialize in the Settlement of Estates

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 Jefferson Ave., YORK, PENNA.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies



Who: SARAH BUSH (JOHNSTON) LINCOLN.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: The stepmother of Abraham Lincoln, who exerted a considerable influence upon the character of the future Emancipator. Little Abe had his own mother, Nancy Hanks, by his side only until he was eight years old. After that, for a period of about a year, life for the Lincoln children meant little other than hunger, cold, discomfort, neglect. For the rude cabin which their father had built in the wilds of southern Indiana knew neither floor, windows nor door. The furniture was of the scarcest and poorest; cooking was accomplished by means of one pan and a Dutch oven; the children went about only half clad. Obviously, the task of bringing up his family single-handed was beyond the powers of Thomas Lincoln; and it was then he remembered a former sweetheart of his, now a widow by the name of Mrs. Johnston, living still in Kentucky.

Their recorded courtship was both simple and brief. For Thomas went straight to the point: "I have no wife and you no husband," he said to the lady. "I came a-purpose to marry you. I knowed you from a gal and you knowed me from a boy. I've no time to lose; and if you're willin' let it be done straight off." Not even Mrs. Johnston's confessed debts were allowed to interfere; the pair were married the next morning and started on their journey back to Indiana, the bride's possessions piled high in the wagon. Upon their arrival, little Abe's horizons widened and became rosier. He knew what it meant to have proper food, warm clothes (if they were made over from his stepmother's), even a feather-bed; best of all, he renewed his acquaintance with gentle ways and kind words. Though the new Mrs. Lincoln was a woman unable to write her own name, she had qualities immensely more valuable than mere book-learning. She had abundant common sense, she was a clever manager, she understood human aspirations. She took little Abe to her heart at once, like one of her own. Her elemental belief in whatsoever things were good and true went out to meet that same inherent faith in him. For long years afterward he would refer to her as his "saintly mother." "She was the woman who first made me feel like a human being," he said. Could there have been a more beautiful tribute from such a man!

A Word a Day

Antidote

As a noun this word is used to designate a remedy which is employed to counteract an ill effect which something else has produced. As a verb it means to neutralize by giving or taking an antidote.

Our word is derived from the Greek ἀντίδοτος (antidotos), "given as a remedy," compounded of ἀντί (anti), "against," and δοτός (dotos), "given"—this latter word being closely allied with δόσις (dosis), "a giving, a portion given or prescribed," from which we derived our once popular "dose."

An'-ti-dote is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *at*, *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *old*, final *e* silent.

"Prohibition has proved itself an antidote for the corner saloon."

Note: Webster's first choice to accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

How were the two Australians who tramped from Cape Town to Cairo received by the native chiefs whom they visited?—*News Section* 20

How can effective protest be made against objectionable motion pictures?—*News Section* 20

What are some of the qualifications of a successful architect?—*News Section* 20

What organization has led the campaign for prohibition in the United States?—*Editorial Page* 20

What brought the island of Mallorca to its highest state of prosperity?—*Home Forum Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Human nature continues to want that which is far off. In Florida people throw artificial snowballs; in the North man-made sun rays are popular.

London Humorist: "Women ought to adopt a hairdressing fashion which exposes both ears," says a writer. This applies specially to waitresses.

C. C. N. Y. Mercury: The talkies, we hear, have come to say.

A Quotation for Today

LET us resolve first, to attain the grace of silence; second, to deem all faultfinding that does no good a sin . . .; third, to practice the grace and virtue of praise.—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

Odds and Ends

Extraterritoriality

Extraterritoriality, or "extrality," has existed not only between the United States and China but between this country and Borneo, Madagascar, Persia, Samoa, Zanzibar, and other countries. Formerly the United States had such a treaty with Japan, but when that nation attained the dignity of a great power, the treaty was abrogated.



EARLY RISERS

Nine o'clock is retiring time on the farm, according to the Radio Digest. It seems that radiocasters scanning this field for business reasons report that the ideal hour for a farm program is 8:30 p. m.

Etiquette

The original meaning of etiquette—a ticket or label attached to a bag or other object to designate its contents—was later applied to the slip of paper given to those taking part in state ceremonies apprising them of their correct procedure on these occasions.

Stratford Hall

A complete inventory (dated 1758) of Stratford Hall, the home of Robert E. Lee, was recently discovered at Montross Court House, in Virginia. This will enable the Lee Memorial Association to make an authentic restoration of this historic estate.

Scotia

In the early Middle Ages, Ireland was known as Scotia. The Scots crossed from there to Caledonia in the first centuries of the Christian era, subjugated the native Picts, and finally gave their name to North Britain.

Electricity in France

The introduction of electricity in rural districts of France is steadily increasing and it is estimated that more than 17,000 villages and hamlets have obtained the advantages of electric light and power in the last 10 years.

Mexico's Schools

During 1929 Mexico's rural schools were increased in number from 3000 to 8000 and it is expected that 2000 more will be added this year. In the last four years illiteracy in that country has been decreased from 90 per cent to less than 60 per cent.

American Wealth

The estimated wealth of the United States is now $500,000,000,000, an increase of more than $300,000,000,000 in the last 15 years.

The Children's Corner

Snowflakes Belong Outside

ROGER P. SCROGGINS threw off his tippet, hung it on a hook and then hung up his high silk hat, the new, shiny one which was given him as a Christmas present by his friends on Boston Common.

As he turned away with the well-known twinkle in his eyes which meant supper, something sparkled against the black crown of his hat.



"Here's One! Here's One!" Said Mr. Scroggins.

The old squirrel leaned over and examined more closely the white, glistening object. His eyes swelled with delight. A delicate tracery of white lines within a tiny crystal pattern.

"My dear!" he called. "Come quickly! Something very, very beautiful! Come!"

Mrs. Scroggins fairly bounced out of the kitchen. The word "beautiful" always made her bounce. Her face beamed. "What? Where? Show me!" she said, taking her husband's arm and bending toward his high hat hanging on its hook.

"Dear! dear!" said Mr. Scroggins. "It was here, but it's gone!"

Mrs. Scroggins chuckled. "Always mysterious!" she said. "What's been here and gone."

Her husband sighed. "A snowflake glistened against the black crown of my hat," he said. "I looked at it closely and it was beautiful—lovely! But it's gone. I'm going to get some more." With which he took his hat and dashed for the door.

"Come back!" said his good wife. "Put on your tippet. It's cold outside."

Muttering good-naturedly, the old squirrel suffered his tippet to be wound around his neck, kissed his wife and dashed out the door. He looked out into the twilight. Clean crisp air. A few stars shivering against the sky from which all but a faint trace of rose pink had faded. He held his hat crown upward out in the night. It wasn't really snowing. There had been a little flurry, but it suddenly had passed by and the night was still and windless. A few flakes fluttered now and then, as though they had been held up by traffic or something and were hurrying to get home.

The rays of a light in front of Ulmus Americana (American Elm) made a little path of brilliance and by holding his hat in the place where the light struck, Mr. Scroggins could see any snowflake that might be in that part of the air.

"Here's one! Here's one!" Mr. Scroggins murmured to himself, and reached far out with his hat.

"Hooray!" It came to rest on the crown of his hat.

He bustled indoors. "Here's a little beauty!" he shouted and Mrs. Scroggins gazed, with her husband, at the white tracery, tiny but lovely against the black of the hat. "See, it's a wheel, with spokes! It's like a piece of a star cut into a pattern!" The Scrogginses exclaimed in delight.

Then, even as they looked, the snowflake's outlines became dimmer and dimmer and finally—it was gone.

The Scrogginses looked at each other with wide eyes; then burst out laughing.

"Snowflakes belong outside, don't they?" said Mr. Scroggins.

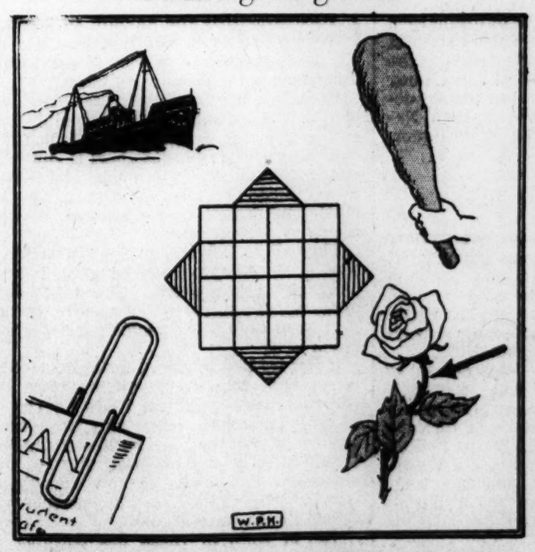
"Like flowers in gardens—different when you pick them," said Mrs. Scroggins.

Her husband rubbed his paws together. "Snappy air out there anyway," he said, "and a little bit of beauty gives me a better appetite for supper."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Fish Puzzle:
Pick, rake (pike).
Dart, mice (dace).

Puzzling Diagonals



When the Four Objects Pictured Above Are Correctly Named and the Names Written in a Certain Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, the Diagonals Will Spell the Name of a Familiar Dish Which Contains the Meat of a Shellfish.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Store's Service

Los Angeles

ON THE steps of a church here several people were seen standing. A lecture was about to be delivered in the edifice, but the doors were closed, as the auditorium was already filled to capacity. There were no regrets in evidence, for the little group seemed expectant that a way would yet open for them to hear.

It wasn't long before a woman came hurrying up the steps, her face full of joy. The good news she brought was that a music store just around the corner had kindly offered to "tune in" on the lecture, as it was being radiocast. Happily the waiting people trooped to the music store, and were shown into an attractive room, wherein was a large radio.

Quickly and quietly one of the clerks "tuned in" on the lecture; two or three other employees gathered comfortable chairs, and then all doors were closed so the address might be enjoyed without interruption.

Comfort

Washington, D. C.

ONE day recently, as a woman was entering a store, she put up her hand quickly to brush aside some hair that had fallen over her forehead, and in doing this she struck her eye. There was not the slightest hurt, but a few tears seemed to form. Before stepping over to a clerk the woman, therefore, stopped by a counter, took her handkerchief out of her purse and wiped the eye.

Almost at once a child, about 2½ years old, came over to her, opened a little fist and said, consolingly, "Take a piece of my candy."

When the woman told the child how much she appreciated it but declined to take the candy, the child held up her two small pieces of candy and said, "Oh, do take a piece!"

The little girl had noticed the use of the handkerchief, and the love so often seen in children came forward at once with an effort to comfort.

For Others

(From the Boston Globe)

Howland, Me.

GORDON McKAY, 13, and Donald McKay, 14, have had a longing for a bicycle. Last spring they were given a little pig and told to care for it and when it got big and fat they could sell it and get a wheel with the "pig money."

When the Baptist Church burned down last summer, the Sunday school children organized a "Self-denial" band to save their coppers to help build the church. At a holiday party recently each brought in his contribution. Two of the proudest boys in the band were Gordon and Donald, who handed over their "pig money," about $15. They will wait for their bicycle.

In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

Auntie (to Tony, who has come to see baby): "What do you think he is saying, Tony?"

Tony (with an eye on the table): "Sounds like 'Give Tony a piece of cake.'"

The Weekly Visit

Visitor (to little Johnnie, who has been told to entertain her): "What nice furniture you have in your house!"

Johnnie: "Yes, but I think the man we bought it from is sorry he sold it now. He's always calling." — *Pearson's.*

Which May Be True

"Pat," said Mrs. Maloney, "that bye Dinny av ours is getting to be such a dude, yez soon'll have to buy him a monocle!"

"A monocle is it?" agreed Pat. "Sure, he'd be too lazy ever to learn to ride it."

Bad to Worse

"On the first night of your play, where did you go when you couldn't stand the knocking of the actors behind the scenes?"

"I joined the critics in the lobby."

"Oh, boy! Out of the frying pan into the foyer!"

In Lots

Car Salesman: "Our cars no good? Why, we're selling them by the dozen!"

Prospective Buyer: "I'm not surprised. How much are they a dozen?" —*Answers.*

The Real Workout

Football Coach: "And now, fellows, we will go down to the railroad yards and have our usual setting-up exercises of raising the Pullman car windows."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Anti-Saloon League

THE members and supporters of the Anti-Saloon League, which has just concluded its convention at Detroit, have every reason for satisfaction with the work accomplished by that body and for confidence in its future activities. In the savage assault of the forces of liquor upon the prohibition law, this league has had to bear the brunt of the conflict. During the struggle to assure the adoption of the prohibition amendment it was the political arm of the temperance movement in the United States, and as such was exposed to the slings and arrows of all the forces that rallied to the support of the saloon. There have been bitter things said about the Anti-Saloon League, and they are still being said. There have been on occasions errors committed by individuals associated with that organization which have seemed to justify criticism and which have been only too eagerly seized upon by its foes. But as matters now stand, the Anti-Saloon League holds the proud position of having been the organization which led the campaign for prohibition in the United States, and which has been its unfailing and militant defender since that policy was enacted into federal law.

Perhaps the best phrase relative to the purposes of the league was that used by its attorney, Edward B. Dunford, at Detroit last Saturday:

> The Anti-Saloon League is neither dictator nor detective, but is the organized determination of millions of Americans to solve social problems growing out of beverage intoxicants. It does not attempt to usurp governmental functions, but operates by the formation of public opinion to achieve the enforcement of law through constituted authorities.

No political issue can receive form and effect, and status as law, without its systematic advocacy by some organization. This duty has fallen to the Anti-Saloon League. Many of its best and most loyal members believed that its end was fully attained when prohibition was written into the Constitution of the United States, and its method of administration fixed by law. They underestimated the tremendous power of the foes arrayed against them. They failed to make allowance for the persistence of a depraved appetite, and for the determination of individuals seeking profit to find it in catering to that appetite. They did not recognize the fact that just precisely as American prohibition through methods of local option failed, because distillers and brewers in wet states of the Union corruptly and criminally invaded neighboring states, the citizens of which desired to keep them dry, so national prohibition in the United States now suffers from the attacks of the distillers and brewers and wine makers of foreign lands. The recent notable address of Horace D. Taft in Boston, in which he specifically mentioned the European organizations which were engaged in the invasion of the United States for the purpose of breaking down the Nation's laws and corrupting its people, indicated the extent of this alien conspiracy.

It is an evidence both of the devotion and of the intelligence of the managers of the Anti-Saloon League that at their Detroit meeting much stress was laid upon the necessity for taking up again the work of education in the evils of the liquor traffic and of intemperance. It was a long, vigorous and devoted campaign along educational lines that brought the people of the United States to the point of demanding prohibition. Since the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted a new generation has come upon the field, and youth is pressing forward, recognizing existing evils, but wholly uninformed as to the greater measure of poverty, dissipation, and vice that attended the license system to which prohibition put an end. It was rightly said at Detroit that this work of education must be begun de novo; that these young minds must be educated as were the minds of their parents, and their grandparents. It is no slight task, but those who understand how it is to be discharged are ready for the undertaking. They have put their shoulders to the wheel, their hands to the plow, and there will be no turning back. They deserve the support of an American people determined to maintain the sobriety of their Nation against the assault of the friends of liquor, whether domestic or alien.

Schooling the Tramp

TO A GREATER or less extent everywhere the tramp is a problem, but in Devonshire, Eng., he has become such a serious problem that a determined effort is to be made to lead him into a more respectable calling than that of eking out an existence by throwing himself upon a sometimes too indulgent public.

Provided the project under way comes to fruition, he will have an opportunity to learn a trade—basket making, weaving, carving, printing—or to make himself useful on a farm so that he may emigrate to the Dominions feeling measurably certain of obtaining steady employment. And in the process he will live in a mansion grand, a building erected near Cullington for a nobleman having been converted to his use.

Only the young vagrant is to be admitted. The "old stager," it is believed, would not be so easily won from his habits. What these habits are W. H. Davies, the poet, has made known in vivid fashion, describing the tramp's tricks of boarding a train while it drags its way slowly up an incline, of assuming a dramatic pose and cracked voice when singing in a back street, and of utilizing artful means in getting food, clothes and shelter from the public. The young vagrant, in general, it is felt, has no desire to continue along the paths followed by the "knights of the highway" but drifts into them when he finds a better mode of living denied him because of insufficient training or education.

The Devonshire experiment promises well, and is deserving of support in its effort to rescue a not inconsiderable portion of the potential flower of the Nation.

Why the High Costs of Housing?

THE proposal for a foundation devoted to the study of housing, made in the annual report of Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, calls attention to the possibilities of applying modern "scientific and engineering" methods to reduce costs in a field which, experts say, has maintained the most persistent inflation of values of any industry during the last decade or so.

The cost of the average small home, according to statistics of the United States Department of Labor, increased 19 per cent between 1921 and 1927, showing a steady upward trend each year. In 1928 it soared to 24.3 per cent higher than the 1921 figures, and the most recent data obtainable show no sign of a downward turn. The average cost per family for all dwelling units in 1927 increased 11.7 per cent over the 1921 per family cost. And it must be remembered that the 1921 cost of all classes of construction represented an advance of from 96 to 116 per cent over 1913 figures. With these last figures used as a basis of 100, building costs in 1928 were 206.78, while in 1929 they had advanced to 207.02.

A review of the factors contributing to this enormous increase in building costs discloses that building materials practically doubled in cost between 1914 and 1926, and that building labor was exactly twice as expensive in 1926 as it was in 1913. While some experts regard the high cost of financing as an important element in the high cost of housing, many authorities express the view that a solution must be found in reducing the cost of labor and materials. They see in the present situation a circle of pyramided values which has resulted in placing the cost of new homes beyond the purchasing power of the average American unskilled workman.

Mr. Keppel makes an interesting contrast between the lowered cost to the consumer of many manufactured products during the last few years—brought about through industrial enterprise and efficiency methods—and the exorbitant expense of housing construction. Far from viewing as inevitable the heavy outlay which the prospective home owner must face, he terms the situation "absurd" and advocates the establishment of a foundation for the especial purpose of discovering what can be done to reduce the cost of one of the most important and fundamental factors in the social structure—housing.

He views it as a "commonplace" that the purchaser of an automobile today "pays about half the price he would have had to pay a few years ago and gets twice as good an article," and declares that the higher cost of building construction "certainly cannot be laid to the rising cost of material and labor, since this has affected both industries alike." The only reason he can find for this state of affairs is that "one industry has profited by first-rate scientific and engineering thought and the other has not."

Another phase of the situation on which a foundation, such as recommended by Mr. Keppel, might throw considerable light is the inequity of construction costs in various parts of the country. The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in 1927 the minimum average cost of a one-family home, without land, ranged all the way from $6440 in Chicago to $3540 in St. Louis. In Washington and Baltimore, which are but forty miles apart, the lowest average cost was $6337 and $3942, respectively. Minimum average apartment house costs ranged from the high level of $7464 per family in Manhattan and $5253 in Chicago, the next highest in the list, to $2143 for each family provided for in Los Angeles, which showed the lowest per family cost for multifamily dwellings.

The multiplicity of opportunities for constructive accomplishment in a field where comparatively little detailed information is available, makes the housing situation seem a fruitful one for foundation activities—and one which should yield an abundant harvest by making possible improved home conditions and living standards in every community throughout the country.

How Does Opera Do It?

CONSIDERING the amount of adverse criticism opera has had to endure, it appears to be a singularly persistent art form—or is it because of the adverse criticism?

Opera, we are told in the first place, won't do because it isn't natural. People simply don't sing at one another in daily life. Besides, music is one thing and drama another; if you follow the play you don't hear the music, and if you listen to the music you miss the drama. The union of music and drama, we are assured, never will be happy or permanent.

Then, it is pointed out, opera is too expensive. It is always produced at a deficit. "You can't give cheap opera." The deficit has to be made up, of course, by the wealthy or the state. And even then most people cannot afford very much of it.

If you try to take opera seriously as a dramatic production, moreover, you will find that the librettos make it difficult to do so. The "books" of most operas are either silly or objectionable, and frequently they are both, say the objectors. It will take a deal of ingenuity to meet this objection. Except for a few conspicuous instances, the charge certainly seems well sustained by the facts.

Yet in spite of these discouraging circumstances, the fact is that opera still appears to be a popular form of entertainment. On the continent of Europe, of course, it is maintained by state subsidy. But even in Great Britain and the United States, where government has no time or taste for such frivolity, it cannot be downed. As regularly as the project for a national opera in England fails, it is revived again. And besides the two major American opera companies, sustained by subscription, there are several ventures every season into the field of popular-priced opera.

At Ravinia Park, near Chicago, and on the Pacific coast, the experiment of local companies reinforced by principal singers from the major companies has proved successful. Touring companies come and go. The San Carlo, which persisted for years, was disbanded last year. The German company, which made beginnings last season, has started again this year under new management.

Opera in English has gained ground. More people seem to have come to the conclusion that it is foolish to listen to opera sung in a tongue you do not understand. The American Opera Company, therefore, an outgrowth of the Eastman School of Music, has operated successfully for several seasons and is with us again this year.

Apparently, people want to hear opera, and will go to hear it, in whatever language it is sung. How can this be, in view of all the shortcomings listed above? Is it not because, after all, the life of opera is its music? The drama has to be there, of course, and the better the drama the better the music is likely to be. But for the most part, people cheerfully ignore in opera plots which they would not tolerate on the speaking stage, just for the sake of hearing the exquisite music that has been written by so many gifted composers to texts which are frequently so extravagant that they cannot be taken seriously.

The Rolling English Road

THE distinctive character of English roads, with their miles of hedgerows occasionally interrupted by gently sloping banks or tree-covered hills, has long been celebrated in prose and verse. Only recently, however, has the widely felt anxiety for the conservation of the actual beauty of the English scene brought into being a number of private organizations intent on devising means whereby modern traffic requirements will not be allowed to spoil it.

The efforts of these organizations, it is satisfactory to observe, have now received official sanction. The British Minister of Transport has recently issued a memorandum, in which he exhorts all road engineers to keep in mind the æsthetic value of beautifully designed and well-executed roadside developments. The Minister, it is hinted, would be able to enforce the instructions contained in this memorandum by withdrawing state assistance from any road scheme that did not comply with them.

The chief purpose of this official intervention is, it appears, directed entirely toward the preservation of the characteristic features of English roads. Local authorities are thus urged to forbid all unnecessary demolition of ancient buildings or cutting down of roadside trees or hedges. But as the widening of the present roads is in many cases a necessity dictated by modern traffic conditions, footpaths, they are advised, should be constructed behind existing hedgerows. This, it is hoped, will not only allow more space for the new roads, but will also help to revive the custom of country walks along the larger roads, a custom which, owing to the speeding up of automobile traffic, has of late been falling more and more into disuse.

A recommendation no less interesting, though rather peculiar to England, concerns roads designed to divert heavy traffic around buildings of architectural value. Finally, stress is quite rightly laid on the importance of planting or replanting trees along the highways, and flowers and grass on the slopes and verges that border them. Withal there can be little doubt that if these recommendations are acted upon an adequate solution will be found to the problem of keeping unspoilt the roadway scenery of England without impeding in any way the process of modernization of her whole road system.

Editorial Notes

There's a difference in noise. Some of it is avoidable, and it is to this sort that the Noise Abatement Commission of New York has given its attention. But even unavoidable noise has felt the influence of the antinoise campaign, as evidenced by a sign on a seventeen-story apartment house now under construction in that city, which reads:

> Our Sincere Apologies
> To Our Neighbors
> For the Unavoidable Annoyance
> This Hammering Must Occasion.

Such words can't help but soften the din!

Signs that the leaven of prohibition is far-reaching are constantly in evidence. In South Australia, for instance, there is such overproduction of grapes for spirituous uses, due to diminishing demand, that growers are recommended to root out these vines and plant instead dairying produce, citrus fruits and berries.

A suggestion for educationalists: Why ask youngsters to memorize so many dates of battles and past wars, together with data as to who won or who was defeated, when war has now been renounced? Aren't there enough peaceful achievements whose dates might be memorized with greater profit?

A telephone operator in Cincinnati is said to have answered 10,000,000 calls in her forty-four years of service. How apt we are not to think of the true service that goes behind each lifting of the receiver off the hook.

The president of Yale University says that hundreds of men would have done better if they had never been to college. But think of the thousands who would have done better if they had.

The Ohio State Journal points out that a car that will stop when spoken to is said to be a coming development. We've long had cars that stopped when whistled to.

Why should one be surprised that when the golfer addresses the ball he insists on complete silence?

Stimson

This is the second of a series of five character sketches on the chief delegates to the London naval conference

THE opinion is growing that Henry L. Stimson will go down as one of America's great Secretaries of State. This statement must, of course, be made hesitatingly, as Mr. Stimson is just starting on one of the most momentous tasks that a Secretary of State ever undertook. If the London five-power disarmament conference should fail or only half succeed, Mr. Stimson's niche in the hall of fame might not be so very wide after all. Nevertheless, rarely has the United States at such a critical juncture as the present been so ably represented as in the person of this man from Manila.

The French Ambassador and the Polish Minister sat in the diplomatic anteroom of the State Department, waiting. It was Thursday, diplomatic day, when representatives of the powers accredited to the American Government have immediate access to the Secretary. The minutes ticked by and attendants stirred uneasily. Such a delay was unusual, unprecedented. Then a slender figure came out of the Secretary's office across the hall and the colored messengers who fill the corridors of the vaultlike building bowed deferentially. The waiting envoys understood. It was Elihu Root, one of America's Elder Statesmen, calling upon his former junior law partner in the office that he, himself, had held two decades before.

* * *

Mr. Root's visit illustrated not only a continuity of policy in the traditions of the office, but also a phase of Mr. Stimson's own viewpoint. Ex-Secretary Root, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was one of ten jurists who drew up original plans for the World Court at The Hague in 1920, and who has now found a formula for American adherence intended to meet the Senate reservations. And Mr. Stimson, in one of the most carefully argued briefs ever prepared in the Department of State, has just reinforced President Hoover's proposal that America join the great international tribunal in the cause of world peace. There is a continuity of friendship and of policy between Mr. Root and Mr. Stimson.

Incidentally, it was Mr. Root and Charles E. Hughes who recommended Mr. Stimson for his position in the Hoover Cabinet. On the character appraisal of these two, President Hoover picked for the key position in his Administration a man whom he had never seen.

It is probably fair to say that Mr. Hoover has not been disappointed in his choice. Mr. Stimson has the same aspirations for peace as the President, plus ability and the sheer physical energy that is almost a requisite in serving such a chief. But Mr. Stimson has more than that. He has two attributes which will particularly aid him in the coming negotiations, a remarkable force of character and a really astonishing way of winning over his opponents.

As Governor of the Philippines, Mr. Stimson made a singular record. In that tropical atmosphere he actually gained the confidence of all parties; something few, if any, previous executives have done. It is a little difficult, unless you have met Mr. Stimson, to explain just how he did this. Of course he has charm. He has an ability to fence, too—to turn off an incident that might be embarrassing with a smile—that may be a vestige of the law courts, or that may be native tact. But more than this, Mr. Stimson has an absolute frankness and straightforwardness that plainly rest upon integrity of character.

* * *

Such a characterization, however, is quite apt to give a wrong impression. Mr. Stimson is also a very shrewd individual. He is patient, and is in command of his emotions. When he read aloud his reply to the Russian rebuff in the recent Manchurian crisis to the little group of newspapermen who, of all the Republic, heard it first, his eyes never lost their smiling lines, though the voice deepened to a martial note once or twice in the tension of the moment.

Summing up Mr. Stimson's attributes, he would appear to be an exceedingly able man, possessed of a virile liberalism which is distinguished by its practical nature. A term has been employed among the usually cynical correspondents in Washington which lumps Mr. Stimson and Joseph Cotton, shrewd New York lawyer who will be Acting Secretary in the former's absence, together. It is declared that they are "hard-boiled idealists." Perhaps this expresses it. Certainly there is a sudden release of energy and enterprise within the staid department that it has not known for a long time. And it is the sponsor of this policy under the President whom Mr. Hoover has sent to the London conference.

R. L. S.

Corsica

YOU leave your sleeping car at Marseilles and, dodging a bucket of dirty water emptied overside by a Chinese cook, you board the Corsican paqueboat. The main deck is awash with cows, women, and vegetable baskets, mail bags, poilus, and sundry youths with large black hats, and long, black side whiskers. Half an hour after the ship is due to sail, a gentleman in peaked cap and carpet slippers descends from the bridge deck, glances at the various heavily becrêped women still taking emotional farewells on the gangway, shrugs his shoulders, and retires. Twenty minutes pass before, with aggressive hooting of the siren, and commotion among the cows, we leave the harbor—and civilization.

The Frenchman, Marseillais as well as Parisian, crossing that strip of Mediterranean, considers that he is going to a "pays sauvage." M. Berthot, a horticulturist, built a garden outside Ajaccio, where palms and mimosa of every variety flower in terraces up the hillside, and cactus, flaming tropical plants, and showers of roses are reflected in sunken pools. Visitors are shown over, but the Corsican is not admitted.

Ajaccio is a cluster of domino-like white houses. Sheltered by the mountains behind, and protected by the outstretched arms of the bay, with its silvery sand, and pines, it basks in the sun. Bastia, as the larger town, in which a certain amount of serious commerce is carried on, is the more likely capital, but Napoleon chose Ajaccio, and when you have said that you have said everything.

Until last year, when, owing to the enterprise of a Parisian, a little casino made its appearance on the sea front, Ajaccio consisted chiefly of the harbor, Napoleon's house, and the Cours Napoleon, running from the square where Napoleon, in classic robes and laurel wreath, looks out to sea, straight through the town.

In this street every other building is a café, and if you go in at a side door of the large café opposite the prefecture, you find yourself in the cinema, where Hollywood's productions are shown to an uproarious audience that does not believe in hiding its feelings.

* * *

Though scarcely a commercial or shopping center, the Cours Napoleon is a kaleidoscope of activity. A team of mules, whose driver is sleeping on the piled-up wood, passes slowly along to the jingling of bells. Outside every café ancient buses, creaking protestingly, are being loaded with provisions and passengers for the outlying villages whose only link with the world they are. The railway serves only a very small portion of the island.

Peasants in black velveteen trousers and waistcoats, scarlet kummerbands, red and white checked shirts, and black squash hats, drive wild, half-Arab ponies in light dogcarts, at a fast canter down the street. A horde of mongrels barks at their heels.

There are two permanent institutions in the Cours. One is the old lady in black who sits at a table at the corner of the marketplace and sells twisted buns. The other is the wax gentlemen dressed in the fashions of the eighties. These latter, with bored countenances, stand side by side at the pavement's edge outside the tailor's shop. They never change their suits, but when it rains they wear waterproofs.

Morning, noon and night young men, whose clothes, at least, are not of the "leisured classes," saunter up and down the Cours talking. Taking the opportunity, I asked a young Corsican, "How is it you never work?"

He smiled intriguingly. "Why complicate existence with work?" he asked.

Family feeling is strong in Corsica, and a man may live on his relations while politics takes the place of work. The rival factions abuse each other with gusto in the local newspaper, and at election time feeling runs extraordinarily high.

P. L. M. chars-à-bancs rush through the island, winding round the hillsides, scented with narcissus and asphodel, up into the pine forests of Vizzavona, down beside the gleaming river twisting and flashing over mossed boulders, through the cork forests, to the southern extremity of the isle, where the old town Bonnafaccio perilously overhangs the chalk cliffs. In Calvi, with its lovely stretch of sand fringed with pines, in Piana, with its red rock and grotesque calanches, P. L. M. hotels on the Riviera pattern have sprung up.

Climb the cobbled steps up into the citadel of Calvi and you are back in the sixteenth century; wander up the maqui-covered hillsides behind Piana, and you will not see a path or a village for many a weary mile, and if you do meet a stray shepherd he will only speak Corsican. Yet you may fly from Ajaccio to the Riviera in a few hours.

D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

New Modes in Biography

By James Truslow Adams, author of "The Founding of New England" and other works on American history.

(Condensed from Current History, November, 1929)

IT IS obvious that in writing the life of anyone regarding whose life and acts there is a large mass of available material, selection is inevitable. On this selection the nature of the biography depends. Man's curiosity as to his fellow man is perennially insatiable. . . . It extends from the patient deciphering of a cuneiform text by a lonely scholar in order to discover facts about some Assyrian, gone these seventy centuries, in whom no one but a few other scholars will be interested, to the colossal mob-hunt of a whole nation to eavesdrop on Lindbergh during his honeymoon.

The satisfying of this curiosity is, perhaps, the most paying function of the daily press. In book publishing it has swollen the department of biography to gigantic proportions. From 1900 to 1915 over 500 biographies a year were published in England alone, and the stream is steadily swelling. Although I have not the figures at hand, it would probably be conservative to estimate the daily average output of England, America, France and Germany at half a dozen volumes a day.

No man can keep up with this enormous output, but as one tries to bring some order out of the welter of new volumes, he can classify them with considerable ease. . . . We may divide them into the "debunking" . . . the "jazz-impressionistic" and so on. Such classifications, however, lie rather obviously on the surface. They are descriptions of form or type. . . . One claim made by all of them, however unfounded it may be, is that they portray the true and the real. The first question, of course, is, What is true or real? . . .

The subjects themselves may cover the entire history of the race—biographies of anybody and everything from Tut-ankh-Amen to Al Smith—but in spite of the innnite heterogeneity of, say, 4000 volumes published in the last year, they form, from another standpoint, but a single biography. They may be regarded as a single work reflecting the mass mind of 1928. . . .

Among the psychological school of biographers, the unquestioned leader and by far the most influential practitioner is Lytton Strachey. In many respects his work is as admirable as it is entertaining. In his latest work, "Elizabeth and Essex," he shows scant sympathy with the medical school. . . . He is an extremely able interpreter of character, and his portraits of Elizabeth, Victoria and others may be the truth, but I deny that they possess scientific validity, once beyond the realm of attested fact.

What we get is Strachey's reaction to his sitter. When, for example, for four pages he recounts the thoughts that pass through Elizabeth's mind, we are getting fiction as pure and undefiled as anything Thackeray tells us about Becky Sharp. His best disciple, Nicholson, says that biography is distinguished from history as being the story of an individual, and from fiction as being truth. Such recreating of another person's thoughts is not truth. It is, at best, a shrewd guess, though it may closely (and again may not) approximate the truth when done by a master of character analysis. There is, however, only one Strachey, and his influence has been little short of disastrous. The public cares nothing about distinguishing between his fact and his fiction. As soon as he leaves established facts, he works in exactly the same way as any competent master of character drawing in fiction, and because he is a master he has achieved enormous popularity. The school of vastly inferior writers that has sprung up about him are for the most part engaged in writing what are merely biographical novels. . . .

As long as we have a large class that is literate without having any standards, we shall undoubtedly have biography written that is neither science, art nor literature. Much of it has no more right to be considered seriously than the great mass of movie stuff that is put on the market for a similar type of consumer. Fears have been expressed that the taste for biography that really attains to high standards of scholarship or literature may be vitiated by all the "easy reading" lives with which the shops are flooded. I rather doubt it, although I am not particularly optimistic as to the age.

The people who have genuine taste and standards have always been in the very small minority in any age, and although at present, because of the great increase in the number of readers, they undoubtedly form a smaller percentage of them than of old, I doubt if they form a smaller proportion of society as a whole. Possibly the contrary is the case.

Literature of any genre is but the reflected light from that of the life of its period. As the light of life itself brightens or darkens, as it turns red or blue or white, so does the literature that reflects it. We cannot predict the future of biography without knowing the future of the mind of society, and he would be a courageous prophet who would forecast that, even a decade at a time.

Interest in material, taste in form, shift and alter, but it is not likely that "The Hairy Ape" is greater than "Macbeth" or "Prometheus Chained." It is different. Nor is it likely that any biography written now is any greater than ever before merely because its selection of facts and its mode of expression have changed. It is different. And, except in so far as it refuses to take account of any but proved and accredited facts, it is, in any example that has come my way, assuredly no more "scientific."

Education for All

A COLLEGE education, free to anybody desiring it, may be the usual thing in America some day. At least, it is a pleasant ideal to work toward. But isn't it a mistake to consider any such program at this time? Dr. Harold A. Clark, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, says all "productive" education should be free.

His theory seems simple enough: The more education, the more efficient the production, with consequent benefit to the public as a whole. That is the kind of argument which we usually hear about public activities requiring money from the taxpayers. Such an argument applies in the case of public necessities.

It may sometimes apply in the case of public luxuries. But the time to talk about free college education for everybody will be when practically all the young people of America go through high school, and when all the grammar schools in the country are models of cleanliness, comfort, sanitation and general attractiveness. In the United States, according to the 1920 census, there were nearly 5,000,000 persons over ten years of age who could not write in any language. America has considerable to achieve in the way of elementary education for its citizens.

—*Worcester Telegram.*